REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,286.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 } Including { For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 21st June, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th June, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 14th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 1st July.

THE fine s.s. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st Class		Rs. 500
Ditto.	2nd ,,	,, 300
To SUEZ	1st ,,	,, 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CENTURION, Captain Widdicombe, from London, are requested to receive their GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will land the same in his boats immediately.

Captain Widdicombe will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have left the ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. YEDDO, lately arrived from London, are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of ONE PER CENT. on the value. The Average Bond is now lying at our Office for signature.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Yeddo.

Bombay, 3rd June 1872.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS. PATENT LEVER. EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND. EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"

VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,

Elphinstone Circle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business, on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

The contents of parcels and books which have remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, beyond the prescribed time.

Two single-poled Jubbulpore Tents.

Few articles of Machinery, such as self-acting Saw-bench, Dough-making Machine, Stamping, Cutting Machine, &c.

At 1 p.m.

A pair of fast-trotting Grey Arab Horses, goes either in single or double harness.

A handsome Chestnut Riding Horse.

A powerful Bay Australian Brougham Horse.

A handsome Child's Black Pony.

One handsome English-built Buggy on C. Springs.

One second hand Office Brougham in perfect order.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a very Showy Nutmeg Grey Arab Carriage Horse, rising about 5 years, height about 15-2, a handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, nearly new, fitted with break, and one set of Extra Wheels, a Light English-built Open Carriage with Glass German Shutter, &c., at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Furniture, carriages, horse, &c., the property of E. Robson, Esq., Manager of the Byculla Iron Works, proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner and dessert services, platedware, such as cruet, pickle, and liqueur stands, ice pitchers, set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as mahogany telescope, dining table for 12 persons, sideboard, dining room chairs, screens, dumbwaiter, richly carved circular and pier tables, easy, predieu, and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, whatnots, teapoys, handsome Brussels drawingroom carpet, ladies' and gentlemen's writing tables, horned hatstand, handsome English brass and richly carved blackwood bedsteads, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobe, clothes presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, engineering books, plants, &c.

At 2 p.m.

A handsome English-built self driving Phaeton, with patent break and extra set of wheels.

A ditto ditto Open Carriage with German shutter monsoon.

A very handsome Nutmeg Grey Arab Horse, height 15-2, 5 years old.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th June 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.

4 ditto Blue Orange and White Prints.

4 ditto T. Red Shawls.

5 ditto T. Red-Cambrics.

On account of the concerned—

2 Cases 12 Child's Iron Cradles.

4 Bales damaged Water Twist, No. 30's, an invoice of superior 8 day clocks, and timepieces, a few articles of furniture, viz., Conversation Couches, Cupboards, Chiffoniers, round Table, Hatstand, American Chest of Drawers with marble tops and dressing glasses, Ottoman Mahogany Writing Desk, Musical Box, Whatnot in 3 shelves, Screen, &c.

On account of the underwriters.

ND within diamond—256—1 Case containing 15 sets Carriage Lining Lace.

At 2 p.m.

1 Light Circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham with open sides.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Medoc St. Julien and Lormont Clarets, price Rs. 10, 10 and 12 respectively per dozen. Moet and Chandon's Champagne, quarts Rs. 30.

Also, superior Old Cognac and Hudson and Hornyik's Carlowitz. 1 Dumpy Level 16 inch and 1 Transit Theodolite 6 inch, of very superior construction and good finish complete, by best London makers.

A nice pucka built Bungalow, furnished or unfurnished, in the Civil Lines, Poona. For sale, apply to

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ATALANTA, from Liverpool, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL; and are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY, without delay, of their respective Goods from the Custom House Bunder.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for the s.s. Atalanta.

13th June 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited (in Liquidation).

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Official Liquidator .... Petitioner.

KESSOWJEE NAIQUE and others .... Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the hearing of the two Petitions filed in the above matter, as already notified, has been ADJOURNED from the 13th day of June, instant, the day by adjournment fixed for hearing thereof, unto THURSDAY, the Eighteenth day of July next, on which day the said two Petitions will come on for hearing before Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY in the First Division Court.—Dated this 14th day of June 1872.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors in this matter for the said Official Liquidator.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

WATERS, FOODS, BEERS, WINES, OPIUMS, SOILS, ORES, &c., analysed and assayed by

Wm. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.

Microscopical and Medical Analysis conducted.

Laboratory, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious HOUSE on the Mount Road.—Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Just Published. Rs. 6.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS of the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL for 1871, in continuation of Theobald's Acts.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published.

MAYNE'S PENAL CODE, Seventh Edition .... Rs. 13-8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FRENCH NOVELS.—A new selection of Paul de Kock, H. de Kock, Balzac, Sand, Sue, &c., now on hand.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICTIONNAIRE RAISONNE DE L'ARCHITECTURE FRANCAISE DU XI. au XVI. siecle par VIOLLET LE DUC. 5 vols, half bound .... Rs. 130

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RUSKIN'S MODERN PAINTERS. 5 vols. 8vo .... Rs. 105

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

KEITH-JOHNSTON'S COMMERCIAL CHART of the WORLD, on rollers, varnished, 6 ft. by 5 .... Rs. 40

STANFORD'S MAP of EUROPE, ditto 5ft. 8 square ...... Rs. 40

———— ASIA ditto ditto .... Rs. 40

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published. Price Rs. 4.

MODERN PERSIAN PHRASES,

For the use of Students ;

By an Officer of the Hyderabad Contingent,

Revised by Aka Meerza Zinut Abideen Sheerazee.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published. Price Rs. 2-4.

A HISTORY of INDIA for SCHOOLS,

By E. Lethbridge, M.A., Professor of English Literature and History in Hooghly College, and Rev. G. U. Pope, D. D., Principal of Bishop Cotton's Grammar School and College, Bangalore.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Recently Published. Price Rs. 8.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY RECEIPT BOOK,

With Hindustani romanized names. By Dr. R. Riddell. Seventh Edition, revised.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SKIN SOAPS.

Carbolic Bath Soap

Is especially adapted for use during the hot season, its daily use having proved an effectual remedy for and preventive of

PRICKLY HEAT

and other cutaneous affections caused by excessive action of the skin.

Carbolic Toilet Soap

in boxes of 3 tablets ;

CARBOLIC HOUSEHOLD SOAP,

in small bars.

Petroleum ; Petroline ; Coal-Tar ; and Juniper Tar-Oil ; Soaps.

TREACHER'S

Prickly Heat Lotion,

per bottle Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ACTORS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON !

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 15th INST.,

GOOLAY BUKAVLEE.

The proceeds of To-night's Performance will be distributed among the Actors of this Company, who sincerely trust to be favoured with an overcrowding House to-night.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 15th JUNE.

BENEFIT OF

GOOLNAR and RUSNAVAD,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

BYRAMJI NUSSERWANJI SERVAE, Esq.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

STABLES TO LET.—Very airy and commodious STABLES TO LET, close to Elphinstone Circle. Apply at 107, Mody Street, to

M. H. MODY.

TO LET.

ALBION PLACE, PARELL ROAD.

THE following REDUCED RENTS are now charged, including taxes and Vehar water :—

Single sets of Rooms including separate Bath and Cookroom.	Ground Floor	Rs. 25
	First Floor	,, 35
	Top Floor	,, 40

These are the cheapest, coolest, and healthiest European residences in Bombay, and are well adapted for small families and bachelors.

Application to be made by letter to The Secretary, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the premises.

NOTICES.

ANY PERSON INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Captain G. H. KENNEDY, 3rd N. L. I., is desired to communicate with the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE.

J. F. CHAPMAN, Major, President, Committee of Adjustment.

Ahmedabad, 11th June 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

At Bombay.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,

Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J.T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Late Supreme Court File.—Equity Side.

SHREECRUSTNA NARRONJEE .... Complainant.

vs.

BHAEE PANDRANG, WILKES HILL, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee of the Estate of WASSOODEW PANDRANG, an insolvent, NARRAYEN PANDRANG, TOOKARAM PANDRANG, and RUCKMABAEE, widow of the late Pandrang Pootlajee .... Defendants.

Pursuant to the decretal order made in the above cause and bearing date the 29th day of January 1869, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES PHILIP COOPER, Esquire, Acting Master in Equity of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Nineteenth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shreecrustna Narronjee, Bhaee Pandrang, Wilkes Hill, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee of the Estate of Wassoodew Pandrang, an insolvent, Narrayen Pandrang, Tookaram Pandrang, and Ruckmabaee, widow of the late Pandrang Pootlajee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ten and eight-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage and building thereon, situate on the north side of Shaikody Lane, near Wittalwady, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 141, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 50, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Chintoo Luxumon, on or towards the south by the public road, on or towards the east by the house of Manockjee Cassiba, and on or towards the west by the house of Tribhowan Luckmidass, and which said premises were formerly and now occupied by the defendants Bhaee Pandrang, Wassoodew Pandrang, Narrayen Pandrang, Tookaram Pandrang and Ruckmabaee, widow of the late Pandrang Pootlajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Master, and at the Office of Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor for the complainant abovenamed, No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 30th day of April 1872.

C. P. COOPER, Acting Master in Equity.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld., Agents.

31st January 1866.

Choice

MOURNING NOTE PAPERS,

Cream or Violet Laid,

With four depths of border.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 Square Envelopes	4 8	5 0
"ALBERT" (6¼ by 4 inches), do. do.	4 0	4 8
"QUEEN'S" (5¼ by 3½ inches)	3 8	4 0

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery,

Of every description, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOTELS.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION ; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

NOTICES.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

Dr. A. FITZPATRICK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

THE "UNIVERSAL" BINOCULAR FIELD GLASS.

THE Undersigned invite attention to the above, which will, they believe, meet the requirements of many, viz.,

A cheap Achromatic, powerful, and thoroughly serviceable Binocular Glass, having a large field of vision.

The framing of the instrument is of metal covered with morocco leather, and is furnished with the usual sun and spray shades. Price complete, with strong leather case and shoulder strap,

Cash Rs. 38 ; Credit Rs. 44.

A selection of first class glasses by Ross and other makers.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND and CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

P. GRANT AND SON,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BEG to inform their Customers and the Public generally that on the 1st JUNE their BUSINESS will REMOVED to

No. 2 RAMPART ROW,

(Corner of ASH LANE and opposite NATIONAL BANK), and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which has been so liberally accorded to their Establishment during the past twenty-five years.

P. GRANT and SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction, both as regards quality of material and style of Workmanship relying ; at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns, to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irregation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	Rs. 100 0 0
4 ,, ,,	,, 125 0 0
6 ,, ,,	,, 150 0 0
8 ,, ,,	,, 175 0 0
10 ,, ,,	,, 200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,

Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,

(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.

These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,

Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM-Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL

ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s. ; £4 4s. Gold-Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6-6

Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,

168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

"Rupee Notes can be remitted in payment, reckoning at two Shillings per Rupee."

NOTICES.

SPECIAL STOCK

FOR THE

HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH and COMPANY,

SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,

22, APOLLO STREET.

SOLICIT commands in the several Departments of their Establishment, which offers a large and Choice Stock, regularly supplied by Mail Steamers.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS

MEET WITH IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

GENT'S BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pure India Gauze Merino ......half doz.	19 0	24 0
Super ,,	24 0	27 0
Best Silk and Merino	30 0	35 0
Summer Merino, thicker substance	24 0	27 0

SUPERIOR COTTON SOCKS,

DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Gent's Fine Cotton ......per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours	12 8	14 0
,, Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
,, Striped Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0

PURE MERINO SOCKS,

SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

Fine Plain Colours	15 8	17 8
Fine ,, Ribbed	16 8	18 8
Super neat Stripes	18 0	20 0
Superfine "Very Thin"	20 0	23 0
Knickerbockers for Sportsmen { Fine ......per pair	4 12	5 8
{ Super ......per pair	5 12	6 4
Bathing Drawers	2 0	2 8

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Half Dozen.	
Oxford Cloth, the genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	36 0	40 0
Silk and Wool, the best-made, neat patterns, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Flannel—Pure Wove—Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, best quality, neat designs	67 0	75 0
Best French Printed, Collar attached	28 0	31 0
Printed Cambric, Collar attached, a useful shirt	22 8	25 0
Fine Long Cloth Cambric Front, &c	22 8	25 0
Best ,, Fine Linen Fronts, &c	28 0	31 0
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts, &c	7 8	8 8

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

Three Fold Shapes. { New Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket. West End, Shakespere (Military New Mess Collars }	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, Cambric Tie attached	6 8	7 8

SUPERIOR BRACES.

Berlin, Leather, Patent Webb	2 0	2 4
Indiarubber with Doe Ends	2 6	2 12
French (very Light)	1 12	2 0

SUPERIOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Washed and Hem'd, per Doz.	Cash, Rs. 5 0	10 8	12 8	14 0		16 0
	Credit ,, 6 0	12 0	14 0	15 8		18 0
French Hem'd Stitched Colored Borders				25 0		28 8

NEW SCARFS AND TIES.

Jules Favre, Ollivier, Royal, Promenade.	Small Sailors Knott	1 12 to 2 12	2 0 to 3 2
Duke, Stroller, Peer, Conqueror, H. R. H.	Large Knott each	2 0 / 2 12	2 4 / 3 2
Dress Ties		0 8	0 10
,, Made Bow		0 14	1 0
Tom Thum Ties		0 14	1 0
Eglington, Black or Colored		1 0	1 2
Washing Silk Scarfs		1 12	2 0

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

Front Studs,	14-Carat Gold on Ivory, each article Warranted.	3 8	4 0
Collar Studs,		1 8	1 12
Solitaires.		4 8	5 0

COLLAR STUDS, FRONT STUDS, SLEEVES LINKS, SOLITAIRES, IN 15 AND 18 CARAT GOLD.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Damask Napkins	doz.	10 8	12 8
Damask Cloths	each	16 8	18 8
Large Size	each	23 0	25 0
Honey Comb Towels	doz.	11 8	13 0
Bath Towels	doz.	20 0	22 8

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	inch		
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with strong Lock, Iron Ribs. The correct Cabin Height	27	23 0	26 0
	30	25 0	28 0
	33	28 0	31 0
LADIES—Light and Strong, with Tray, folding Millinery Division, and Upper Dress Compartment	33	43 0	48 0
	36	45 0	50 0
RAIL PORTMANTEAUS, To fit under Seat, wide and Flat, with Shirt Case, Pocket for paper &c., a Very Serviceable Article	22	22 0	25 0
	24	23 8	26 0
	26	25 0	28 8
SOLID LEATHER—Trunk Portmanteaus, turned Edges, Copper Rivited, with Best Brass Lever Lock and Pair of Strong Straps	21	52 0	58 0
	26	58 0	61 0
	30	68 0	75 8
SOILED LINEN BAGS, Strong Canvas, fitted with a good Lock Frame		4 12	5 2
		5 12	6 0
CASH, and COURIER BAGS, made of Morocco Leather or Canvas, with patent Spring Lock		6 12	7 18
		7 12	8 12
RUG STRAPS—Connecting Handles		2 0	2 4
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Best Seasoned Birchwood, with strong Steel Screws		9 8	10 8
		11 8	13 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		2 0	2 0
RUGS { Pure Alpacca, Light and Soft		12 8	14 8
,, Large Size		16 8	18 4
SCOTCH MAUDS		16 8	18 8

ASQUITH and COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street. Bombay.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chairs. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c , now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,

OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,

(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the Growth, and improving and Beautifying the Human Hair.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolouration, and other Cutaneous Visitations, and renders

THE SKIN SOFT, CLEAR AND BLOOMING.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentifrice, compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.

Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles, and beware of spurious imitations under the same or similar names.

NOTICES.

Wm. WATSON and CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

Just Published, Price Rs. 2, Per Post Rs. 2-4.

Uniform with "Lays of Ind."

MESS STORIES by "Tim Daly,"

Reprinted from the *Madras Times*.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW MUSIC.

AT ENGLISH PRICES.

SONGS.

		s. d.
Bird of the Wilderness	Land	3 0
Only	Gabriel	4 0
'Twas but a Dream	Tours	3 0
I'm a Merry, Laughing Girl		3 0
I am Thine, only Thine	Benedict	3 0
Fairy Boat	Tully	3 0
Wishes	Holmes	3 0
Sweet Love, Good Night	Hatton	4 0
Nearest way Home	Arditi	4 0
Magic of Music	Levey	4 0
King and the Beggar Maid	Do	3 0
I'm a Timid, Nervous Man	Cherry	3 0
Ye Happy Birds	Gumbert	2 6
Mignonette	Champion	4 0
We Yet May Meet Again	Hime	3 0
Croquet (Ladies' version)	Da s	3 0
Do. (Gentlemen's do.)	Do	3 0
Timid Little Maid	Glover	3 0
Ill-gifted Ring	Benedict	3 0
Tripping through the Meadows	Watson	3 0
Two in the Morning	Marriott	3 0
Summer Roses	Glover	4 0
Winter Evergreens	Do.	4 0
What Will To-morrow Bring	Hobbs	3 0
None can Tell	Allen	3 0
Weary	Gabriel	4 0
My Ancestors were Englishmen	Hobbs	3 0
The Flower Girl	Godfrey	3 0
I dreamt I was Queen of the Air	Glover	3 0
Only Come	Tours	3 0
Nora's Courtship	Watson	3 0
Like You Bright Orb	Hobbs	3 0
The Nightingales are Singing	Abt	3 0
The Crier, or Lost Heart	Hobbs	3 0

DUETTS

Adieu to the Woodlands	Abt	2 6
Two Merry Minstrels	Glover	3 0
Good-bye at the Door	Do	3 0
The Ties of Friendship	Benedict	3 0
The Fairy Boat	Tully	3 0

WALTZES.

Golden Beauty	Godfrey	4 0
La Murska	Do.	4 0
Flower Girl	Do.	4 0
Only	Richardson	4 0
Dolly Varden Polka	Levey	3 0
Escort Galop	Godfrey	4 0

A large collection of brilliant pieces for the Pianoforte.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance in Stamps, and One Anna for each Piece for Postage.

SOUNDY and CO.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.—We beg to intimate that the undermentioned GOODS are on the way from Boston FOR SALE in this Market,

Ex American Ship NONANTUM,

which has left Boston on the 5th March last, and

Ex American Barque DUIVELAND,

via Mauritius, which left Boston on the 27th January last.

10,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,

best refined, Devoe's packing in screw nozzle Tins.

600,000 to 700,000 Superficial Feet

LUMBER,

best quality, one, two and three inches thick.

142 Boxes Best Fresh

TOBACCO,

Leopold, Morgan and Powhatten Brand.

200 Cases Best Refined

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Bombay, 6th May 1872.

DAVID OPPENHEIMER & Co.,

70, WATLING STREET, LONDON.

General Foreign and Commission Agents for Brandon's celebrated best Neva Candles, for Swedish Tandstickors, Saloon Matches, and Wax Vestas.

All kinds of Glass Ware, such as Window Glass, Decanters, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Vases, Goblets, Water Bottles, Finger Cups, Toilet Bottles, Drops, &c., &c.

Hardware, Knives and Scissors, Steel, Tools, Sheepshears, Matchets.

Fire Arms.

Wire and Wire Nails.

French and German made Felt Hats, constantly new shapes added.

India Rubber, Horn, and Ivory Combs.

Vulcanite Jewellery.

Braids, Bindings, Trimmings.

Concertinas, Accordians, Musical Boxes, and all classes of Musical Instruments.

Toys, and all classes of Fancy Goods.

Porte-monnaies, Bags, and Cigar-cases.

Papers, Envelopes, Paper Bags, Millboard, and Playing Cards.

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.

Hosiery, Ribbon Velvets, Silk Velvets, Gambroons, Tweeds, Drills, Merinos, Silks, and Swiss Muslins.

And hold samples of many articles. Special sketches at the disposal of intendors.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine. in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced Morson & Son to compound their preparation. Sold in ½-oz., 1, and 2-oz., bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is Morson's.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½-lb. and 1-lb tins.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,

RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON,

Works—HORNSEY and HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES

selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch

Trade Name and Mark registered.

BENTON and JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD and SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA and CHINA MARKETS,

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,

LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. beg to call the attention of their Constituents to a most excellent "Bitter" that is now in great demand in London and known as "KILL THE CROW," a Scotch phrase significant of tonic and reviving properties.

Price Rs. 24 per dozen quart case, sample cases of which they will be happy to submit.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 6th June 1872.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

"VINO DE PASTO" SHERRY.

Rs. 19 per Dozen.

A shipment of this Delicate and Dry Wine. JUST RECEIVED.

We are also in possession of a further supply of our very dry AMONTILLADO at Rs. 38 per dozen.

Bombay, June 6, 1872.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED

TRADE A MARK

The Adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

Messrs JAMES AITKEN & Co.,

("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE, OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,

JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER and Co., LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co.*

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER ......Qts.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO ,,	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand) ,,	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine) ,,	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*) ,,	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO ,,	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT......Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*) ......Qts.	34 0	38 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.

(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

The charge for examination and re-packing is Rs. 2 per case.

The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. *F. Giesler & Co.*, and for Messrs. *Perrier, Jouet, & Co.*

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE ; Giesler & Co.'s "*For India*," and Perrier, Jouet & Co.'s "*Pale Extra Dry Creaming*" brands in "original" cases ......Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE ; Jules (the original) Mumm's finest dry ......Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	20 0	22 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling......Qts.	32 0	35 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	18 0	20 0
HOCK, "Ehrenbreitstein," finest Sparkling ; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine......Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	21 0	23 0
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling......Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	18 0	20 0
MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL" ......Qts	36 0	40 0
Do do. ......Pts.	20 0	22 0
MOSELLE ; F. Giesler & Co.'s finest Sparkling ......Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	20 0	22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	18 0	21 0

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.

HOCKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast......Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865 ......Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865 ......Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865 ......Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ......Pts	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862 ......Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)	20 0	22 0
Do. superior old	27 0	30 0

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN ......Qts.	20 0	22 0
Do. ......Pts.	10 8	12 8
SCHARZBERG ......Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. ,,	18 0	20 0

(A few dozens of Steiger, Rudesheimer and Hocheimer on hand.)

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869 ......Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866 ,,	14 8	16 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861 ......Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE ,,	25 0	28 0
Do. Pints	14 0	16 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861 ,,	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858 ,,	21 8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine red ,,	16 0	18 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	9 0	11 0
POMMARD, full bodied ......Qts.	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, superior ,,	22 8	25 0
MACON, superior ,,	20 0	23 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	12 0	14 0
CHAMBERTIN, rich ......Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ......Pts.	15 0	17 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861 ,,	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861 ,,	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858 ,,	30 0	34 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs a
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE ; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-Labelled Brandy) ......per doz	27 0	30 0
COGNAC FINE OLD PALE ; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use) ,,	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate. ,,	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE ; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label ,,	18 0	21 0

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, and MOUNIER'S.

LONDON GINS. HOLLANDS GIN.

Superior Jamaica Rum.

SCOTCH WHISKY. IRISH WHISKY.

Choice Liqueurs and Crémes.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by CUTLER, PALMER & Co., expected shortly to arrive Per Steamer "Xantho." Dean Lane, Bombay, June 6, 1872.

COGNAC and CLARET—Blanchy and Carenhe's—sold by the Undersigned in Bombay.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

FOR SALE, DRY CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE, guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality.

Rs. 40 per Dozen Quarts.

Rs. 42 per 2 Dozen Pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 6th March 1872.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BRANDIES '63 VINTAGE,

From Rs. 25 to Rs. 42 per Dozen.

Bombay, June 6, 1872.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's Qts. at Rs. 25 per dozen.

R. R. Mege & Co.'s Vino de Pasto, White Seal ...... ,, ,, [illegible] ,,

J. Sandback & Son's ...... ,, ,, 24 ,,

Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's ...... ,, ,, 24 ,,

M. P. Guimaraens & Son's ,, ,, 20 ,,

Do. old pale dry ,, ,, 28 ,,

CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils......Pts. ,, 21 ,,

Do. ......Qts. ,, 42 ,,

Do. Magnums ,, 82 ,,

Arthur H. Browning's Qts. ,, 30 ,,

Sandback and Son's ,, ,, 20 ,,

Do. Do. ......Pts. ,, 11 ,,

BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior...Qts. ,, 24 ,,

Boutelleau & Co. 3 Daggers ,, 16 ,,

CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien Qts. ,, 13 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES and SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY and CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON.

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their name. Trial Shipments are [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

BANK of Bombay shares quiet at quoted rates. Inquiry only for Mofussil Press shares at 620. Other shares steady. Government Paper firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,500 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	205
15,230	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
......	£20	109-1-8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	198-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	795
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	410

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,880	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,050
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	400
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,00
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,285
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000		Broach Cotton Co	1,040
100	1,500	...		Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,380	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	350 *	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,090
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,010
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,130
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	620
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750		Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	850
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	850
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,120

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,350
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,420
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	820
1,900	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400 xd.
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,975
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	980
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,010
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,500
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,950

[* Per share for the half-year

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
......	25	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-8-3
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	230
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	2.1½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-12-6
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-12-6
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...112
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	...104½
Four per cent	...101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	...109½
10 years' do. do.	...105
5 years' do. do.	...101
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate	...112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	... 91 to 92
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 91 to 92
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	8.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 8th June 1872.

Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,01,860 15 9
Merchandize	3,19,651 14 9
Electric Telegraph	886 14 0
Earth Trains	600 0 0
Total Rs.	4,22,999 12 6
Corresponding week last year open 1,274 miles ......Total Rs	4,32,765 2 10
Decrease Rs.	9,765 6 4

CALCUTTA.—10TH JUNE.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—
4 per cents., at Rs. 101-6 to 101-8.
5½ per cents., at Rs. 111-12.

In shares—
National Bank shares at Rs. 108 to 108½.
India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares, several lots, full shares at Rs. 325, and half shares at Rs. 162½.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH JUNE.

London	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	" Ooium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Royal Family	Hogg	Calcutta, April 11.
	Euphrates (s)	Hutcheson	Bussorah, May 30.
	Xantho (s)	Brown	London, May 12.
	Pau'e	Clarke	Mauritius, May 17.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Khedive (s)	Steward	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship John C. Porter, McClure, to Rangoon.
Ship Celestial Empire, Hinks, to Liverpool.

The steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

June 11 Shepherd .... Bimlipatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Paraense (s), 9 cases jams, J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Teviotdale, 120 cases yellow metal sheets, Thomas Steuart & Co. Yeddo (s), 40 cases hock, Payne & Co; 13 cases hardware, Momedally Tyabjee; 100 kegs bird shot, Jonas Tyeb.
British Flag, 19 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

FROM LEITH.

Biga (s), 52 cases wine, Merwanjee Cowasjee; 150 cases ginger-wine, Manockjee Bhicajee.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 50 cases brandy, A. Cursetjee Dady & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oscar (s), 25 cases brandy, A. Cursetjee Dady & Co.
Glaneuse, 145 cases brandy, P. Framjee.

FROM BOSTON.

Cromwell, 5 cases tobacco, D. Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Celestial Empire, 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Sir Charles Napier, 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 56 bales cotton, Motiram Purmanund.
Flying Venus, 150 bales cotton, Merwanjee and Co.
Morning Light, 450 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Sir John Mandeville, 55 bales cotton, Girdhur Futtachund.
Peshawur (s), 7 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 31 bales cot-... Gopaljee Runchord.
... 216 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 300 bales cotton, ... and Co.; 40 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 50 bales ... erjee Jeena; 16 bales cotton, Samjee Dewjee; 43 ... Hurkissondas Davidas; 1 bale cotton, Lyon and ... tton, R. L. King and Co.; 7 bales wool, Khoo- ... cases hingda, Ebram Husson; 37 bales ... and Co.; 25 bales cotton, Jewanram Jajo- ... Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 5 bales cotton, ... Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 5 bales ... erwanjee Jamsetjee. ... jee Goolam Hoosein; 191 ... Currimbhoy Ebram; ... Hoosen & Co.; 88 bundles hides, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 100 boxes vermillion Currimbhoy Ebram.
Behar (s), 40 packages cloves, Behrend Brothers; 65 bundles hides, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Behar (s), 5 bundles hides, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Peshawur (s), 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 2 boxes gold and silver coins and 7 bundles fishmaws, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 27 bundles gonda horns and 300 bundles sharkfins, fishmaws, and 61 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 packages gram, Abdool Hoossen Goolam Hoosen; 88 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 70 bales cotton, Ramnarayen Buldew; 17 chests M. opium, Guneshdass Krishnajee; 52 chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 32½ chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co.; 26 chests M. opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.; 53 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 58 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoossen and Co.; 2 chests M. opium, Dulsook Ramsook; 6 chests M. opium, Merwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 5 chests M. opium, Javerimul Ramjeedass; 57 chests M. opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 38 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 6 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 4½ chests M. opium, Hujarimul Nursingdass; 1 chest M. opium, Bunodeeram Balchund; 2 chests M. opium, Gooljee Shinganee.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
900 pieces Grey Shirtings			40 inch 39 yds. 8¾ lbs.	5 13 0
500 " " "			40 " 39 " 8½ lbs.	5 12 0
500 " "	(fine)		40 " 39 " 6 lbs.	4 9 0
500 " " "			45 " 39 " 8 lbs.	5 13 6
500 " " "			45 " 39 " 9 lbs.	6 11 0
4,050 " "	Printers		26 " 30 " 3 lbs.	2 8 3
1,000 " "	Cambrics		50 " 24 " 5½ lbs.	3 13 9

COTTON.

500 candies New Dhollera,	ready	Rs. 280
50 " " Akote	full-pressed	" 275½
40 " " Do.	"	" 274
50 " " Vingorla	ready	" 278

YARNS.

1,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 40 ... ... As. 25 per lb.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—14TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 14th June, 10-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 11 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th June, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 21 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 13th June, 6-57 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 8 minutes.

Via Turkey, 13th June, 8-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 23 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th June, 9-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 19 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 13th June, 9-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 14th June, 2-47 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 8 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 13th to 8 P.M. of the 14th June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	14 46	1 16
" Galle	16 34	6 38
" Kurrachee	3 35	0 4
" Madras	9 33	0 13

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 14th June, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 14th June, 1-10 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 13th June, 6-57 P.M.; via Turkey, 13th June, 8-20 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 13th June, 9-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

LONDON, 14th June, 2 P. M.—Working well; latest Kurrachee, 1-55 P.M.

GUNNESH KHIND, 14th June, 7-12 P.M.—Office opened.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 14th June, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·940, rainfall 5 inches 20 cents.

MANGALORE, 14th June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 84, rainfall 5 inches 50 cents.

CARWAR, 14th June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 83, barometer 29·88, rainfall 2 inches 5 cents.

VINGORLA, 14th June, 11 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south, thermometer 87, rainfall 10 cents.

TUTICORIN, 14th June, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 94, barometer 29·663.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 14.

McCudden, Lieutenant, 19th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

Trevor, Captain, 11th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

Simpson, Lieutenant, 21st Regiment N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

Smith, Sub-Conductor, Commissariat Department, from furlough, from England.

Cresswell, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on duty, from Aboo.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 11.)

Capt. F. H. Thomson, Asst. Supt., No. 1 Revenue Survey, furlough leave in India for two months, from 17th April last.

Mr. J. B. Pennington, Ag. Collr. of Madras, privilege leave for one month from or after 13th July 1872.

Mr. L. Forbes, Ag. Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, special leave for six months.

Mr. R. J. Lowry, Asst. Engr, 1st grade, three months cumulative privilege leave.

Mr. George Thornhill, to act as 1st member of the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. Forbes on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Samuel Trant MacCarthy, to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of Nellore during the employment of Mr. Burnell on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. William Alexander Happell, to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of Tanjore during the employment of Mr. Stokes on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward Langford Pearce, to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Godavery District during the absence of Mr. Horsfall on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Thomas Weir, to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magistrate of Nellore during the employment of Mr. Hughesdon on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. John Rennie Cockerell, to be Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, vice Mr. J. W. Breeks, deceased.

Mr. William Molle Cadell, to be Civil and Session Judge of Nellore, but to continue to act as Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore during the absence of Mr. Norris on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. John William Reid, to be Civil and Judge of Tellichery.

Mr. Philip Percival Hutchins, to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary during the employment of Mr. J. R. Kindersley on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry John Stokes, to act as Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore during the absence of Mr. F. W. Kindersley on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. James Henry Nelson, to act as Civil and Session Judge of Tranquebar during the absence of Mr. Pelly on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Joseph Charles Hughesdon, to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, during the employment of Mr. Nelson on other duty or until further orders.

Mr. H. Stanbrough, to act as Coroner of Madras during the absence of Dr. Unquhart on leave or until further orders.

Capt. Charles Arkcoll Porteous, Supt. of Police, 2nd grade, to act as Supt. of Police, 1st grade, during the absence of Capt. Frazer on leave, or until further orders.

Capt. Alexander Tolloch Rolland, Supt. of Police, 2nd grade, to act as Supt. of Police 1st grade, during the employment of Maj. Davies on other duty, or until further orders.

Surg. William Nathan Chipperfield, Offg. Principal of the Medical College, to conduct the duties of Ophthalmic Surg. in the General Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology, in the Medical College without prejudice to his officiating appointment.

Surg. Robert William Cockerill, Offg. Supt. of the Lying-in-Hospital, Madras, and Pofessor of Midwifery in the Medical College as a temporary measure is to continue to act in those appointments during the absence of Surg. Harris, M.D., on leave or until further orders.

Surg. Walter Fry, Residency Surg., Travancore, to officiate as Surg. of the 3rd District Presidency during the employment of Surg. Major Duff on other duty, or until further orders.

These appointments to have retrospective effect from date of vacancies.

Capt. Henry Thomas Rogers, R. E., Ag. Principal of the Civil Engineering College, to be Principal of the Civil Engineering College, in succession to Capt. Edgcome, R. E.

Mr. William Shrubsole Foster, Ag. Collr. and Mag. of the Godavery Dist. to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Coconada.

Mr. W. Fevumont, Dy. Supt. Revenue Survey, who was granted three months' privilege leave in the Fort Saint George Gazette of the 26th March last, page 610, is permitted to return to his duty on the 17th June 1872, cancelling the unexpired portion of the leave at his own request.

The Supt. Revenue Survey has granted to Ag. Sub-Asst. Mr. Chatterton, of No. 3 Cuddapah Survey Party, sick leave of absence for three months.

The Commsy.-Genl. has, under the provision of G.O.G. No. 77, dated 24th March 1872, granted privilege leave of absence to Maj. B. F. Heysham, Ag. Dy. Asst. Commsy-General for sixty days from 17th June 1872.

The six weeks' privilege leave granted to Mr. L. H. Campbell, Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Kistna Dist. in the Fort St. George Gazette of 23rd April 1872, page 797 is extended to two months, from 28th April last.

Mr. C. A. Roberts is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 12th July next, and is admitted from that date to an annuity of £1,000.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

To be Capt. having completed 12 years' service.—Lts. James Steuart Fraser MacKenzie, from the 8th June 1872, and Shelley Leigh Hunt, from the 9th June 1872.

Lt. William Patrick Oliphant Boulderson, to be Capt. by Bt. from the 1st June 1872.

General List, Infantry.

Lt. Henry Thomas Harris Baber, to be Capt. by Bt., from the 9th June 1872.

Cadre 5th Regt. N. I.

Lt. John Picton-Warlo, (Capt. in Staff Corps) to have the position of Capt., vice Chadwick deceased, from the 8th June 1872.

Lt.-Col. J. H. Warden, of the Staff Corps, Wing Officer 27th Regt. N. I., on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Head Quarters, Madras, 3rd June 1872.

The undermentioned officers doing duty with the Sappers and Miners have obtained certificates of qualification in Surveying:—
Capt. E. W. Begbie, Infy. Genl. List.
Lt. V. M. Mathias, Staff Corps.

Staff Corps.—Lt.-Col. J. N. Maclean, 60 days' privilege leave from date of vacating appointment in Nair Brigade.

Staff Corps.—Col. E. O. Leggatt, Wing Officer 3rd N. I., from 9th June 1872, for 14 days in extension of privilege leave, Ootacamund, private affairs.

21st Foot.—Lt. F. R. H. Lambart, 1st Batn., to England by the Overland route, to appear before a medical board unfit to do duty with troops.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	June 14	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 17	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	" 29	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HIGGINS—June 14th, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. John Higgins, Customs Preventive Service, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSTONE—June 11th, at Moorat's Gardens, Nungumbaukum, the wife of G. Pulteney Johnstone, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

KIRKWOOD—June 9th, at Kamptee, the wife of Assistant Surgeon T. Moore Kirkwood, 44th E. E. Regiment, of a daughter.

MAGOR—June 11th, at No. 1, Esplanade West, Calcutta, the wife of R. B. Magor, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DAVEY—June 3rd, at Choyeh diversion, on Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, driver Henry Davey, sixth son of John and Rebecca Davey, of Middlesex, Lambeth, London, killed by an engine, aged 33 years.

D'CARLOS—June 9th, at Poonamallee, Mrs. Laurencina D'Carlos, widow of the late Apothecary Antony D'Carlos, aged 80.

HOWELL—May 24th, at Mozufferpore, W. L. Howell, Esq., of Chutwarrah Factory, Tirhoot.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, 15TH JUNE, 1872.

Now that Army reorganization is occupying the attention of the authorities, great and small, in Pall Mall, we wonder that those military papers, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and the *Broad Arrow*, have not brought to the notice of the 'powers' of the combined War Office and Horse Guards, that, while the improvements in our Artillery and Infantry leave little to be desired, one branch of the service has been for many years standing still. We allude to the reorganization of by no means the least important of the three arms—the Cavalry. By slow degrees it appears to be dawning on the enlightened minds of our military reorganizers, that the Cavalry is not quite what it might be, and small reforms are being adopted; Hessian or Blucher boots, for instance, instead of the mud-absorbing booted-overall; also better arrangements for picketing horses, whereby a squadron of dragoons can bivouac at once, without waiting for the arrival of their *impedimenta*. But much more than this is required before the Hussar and Indian Cavalryman is as good as he can be made. It is for wiser men than us to determine, after meeting in Committees and on Royal Commissions, what is the most suitable dress a horse soldier should wear, so as to adapt himself to the *dual* system of fighting he will have to adopt in future wars; for we hold that to be efficient, and to give us all the advantages which our national numerical weakness as regards a standing army urge us to seize, it is all important that we should be *in advance* of the other Powers in the knowledge of how to utilise strength. To start with; no nation in the world has got better stuff than what our twenty nine Cavalry regiments are composed of, to say nothing of our fourteen thousand Yeomanry. That the men are the right sort nobody will deny, and where can be found better cattle than in England and Ireland? Yet put these splendid fellows in the position that Sheridan's Cavalry Division was placed at the famous American battle of the "Five Forks" in 1865, and how would it have been possible, with their present training, for them to have held the ground so dearly won? What did the American Cavalry do? They dismounted, sending their horses some distance to the rear, under the charge of the fewest possible mounted men, and, to quote General Sheridan's despatch, "As the enemy's "two divisions of infantry advanced to the "attack, *our cavalry threw out some slight breast-* "*work of rails* at some points along our lines; "and, when the enemy attempted to force this "position, they were handsomely repulsed." We do not advocate Cavalry regiments going in for the same severe course of instruction in shelter trenching that is at present the great rage in the Infantry, but we think it a pity, a Board of distinguished Cavalry officers having been convened at Aldershot to draw out an uniform system of Picquet duty, their attention should not be turned to the more extensive instruction of this fine branch of the service, with regard to some general rules to be adopted when Cavalry finds itself several miles ahead of the other arms, and in such a position as under the present order of things *entitle* it to remain passive till the arrival of the infantry. This was nowhere better illustrated than in Oudh in 1858 in the pursuit of the Nana and his army, which, entering a forest close to the Taptee, kept our cavalry at bay. Instead of a portion of the latter dismounting, and skirmishing through the plain beyond, *all pulled up under fire*, which proving too hot they retired, and waited for quite an hour till the infantry arrived, who soon cleared the way for them, but the opportunity was lost—the bulk of the fugitives had got across the Taptee. The 7th Hussars, &c., rushed wildly into the river after a few that had tailed, and the despatches announced another Battle of Blenheim. God save the mark! What a crushing business it might have been had our cavalry been differently organized. We are aware that some few Cavalry corps possess Commanders sufficiently enlightened to teach their men that the Queen has given them carbines to use, and not to look at, and have instructed them to make bold dashes to their front, seize valuable positions, and hold them dismounted till the arrival of their own infantry, but if there are to be Cavalry regulations as well as Infantry field exercises, &c., why do not the first mentioned contain instructions, compiled by our best men, shewing us how to make the most of ourselves? We once perused the schedule of drills and field days that were to prepare one of our best Yeomanry Cavalry corps for its inspection. The whole thing was a mild imitation of the pageant gone through at one of our sham Household Brigade reviews. Of all men the yeomanry of England, being essentially local troops, and knowing every inch of their own county, should be utilized more as mounted Riflemen, and as a sort of Guerilla Light Horse, than as knee-to-knee "Charging" Cavalry. It is melancholy to think such a valuable source of strength should be so trifled with.

But as we have more to do with Asia than Europe, we would invite the attention of Indian reorganizers, if there be any in this land whose energy has not oozed out at the tips of their fingers, to the better arming of our Native Cavalry. It has been explained, and very clearly put too, that the more complicated arms we give our native troops, the safer we are *from* them should they turn on us as they did fifteen years ago. So long as we have the ammunition well guarded, let them have the very latest thing in breech loaders, and they will be only dangerous to our enemies. Let them also have boots they can walk in, and, good service as they have done, they will do better still, and be able on occasion to act independently of infantry, which, except in quite the commencement of a general action, they naturally outstrip. The experiment having been so successfully tried in the great American War, it seems strange that its advantage has not been appreciated by the English. Sir Henry Havelock has written at some length on the subject in his work, entitled, "The Three Main Military Questions of the Day." Several of his recommendations for the formation of a reserve, &c., have been adopted in a modified form by Mr. Cardwell; but with reference to India Sir Henry proposes the withdrawal of between 15,000 and 20,000 men, and turning about 8,000 of the remainder into mounted Riflemen, and he argues that this would not only "not weaken our hold in India, but "make our grasp of our Indian Empire more "firm, tenacious, and widely felt, and encouraged "than it has been at any previous period of "history." However, the highest military authority in the East Indies has recorded his *veto* against the withdrawal of a single British soldier from the country. If a reduction is forced on us, it may be worth considering whether by the extra mobilization that is conferred by mounted Rifleman, we may not gain more than we lose if we form such a corps for every regiment that is withdrawn; as Sir Henry Havelock insists that one regiment of mounted Rifleman is equal to three of Infantry. Meantime, we should not throw away the strength we do possess when a little trouble taken can so much increase that strength. The tactics of the American Federal Horse should teach us the advantage of making our Cavalry such a weapon of destruction as it has never yet been, and which the advance made in arms of precision render it imperative on us to consider. Has it not frequently been our great difficulty in our Indian battles to bring the enemy to a stand-still, so as to be able to pound him effectually? With properly instructed Cavalry, what would there be to prevent our sending a mounted force at speed to either intercept the enemy, and acting on foot as Riflemen keep him in check till the arrival of our guns and Sniders? or, by breaking up the Cavalry into three parties, send one to each of his flanks, so as to place him under a cross-fire, while the third body remaining mounted, hovered about and seized its opportunity for charging? All this was done by our Yankee cousins seven years ago, and led to the rout of Lee's army, yet still—when 197 points out of a possible 200 *can* be made at two and six hundred yards with a fire arm we have experienced—there are Cavalry officers whose advice is "Stick to the ship—a dragoon's place is in the saddle, *and nowhere else ! ! !*"

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE advocates of the Carwar Railway, who are so furious with us because we go on writing against their pet scheme, ought to cease paying any attention to us, and, instead, use all their influence to induce the *Times of India* to say nothing more in favour of the line. Our contemporary means well, but his indiscreet admissions are fatal to the cause of his friends. All the statistics, for instance, on which the argument for constructing the line is based have been supplied by Dr. Forbes; but the *Times of India* now in a few words takes away Dr. Forbes's character, telling us he is the most unsafe of guides. "Perhaps," says our contemporary—who wishes to make light of the awkward fact that Dr. Forbes, followed by Colonel Trevor, declares Dharwar has no grain available for export,—"perhaps the Doctor, *according to his wont*, being a little carried away with too much zeal, was led to over or misstate his case." Such is friendship in this life. Poor Dr. Forbes little thought, when he left India, after doing his best to serve his Carwar friends, that, like Sir Peter Teazle, he was leaving his character behind him. But now, to speak of figures again, the *Times of India* thinks the figures of the corn trade at Compta and Carwar do not show that "the Dharwar Collectorate is dependent on imports of grain." We never said it was; in ordinary years, there is very little trade in grain, inwards or outwards. The district produces, apparently, just as much grain as it requires for its own consumption. When the harvest fails, or even when more than the usual proportion of land is given up to the cultivation of cotton, Dharwar is forced to import grain. This fact is made clear by the figures we quoted the other day. The *Times of India* certainly remarks that "the whole import is less than 4,000 tons per annum, and may easily be accounted for as food supplied for the port and cotton town of Compta itself." But Mr. Ingle, the Superintendent of Carwar, expressly says in his report, regarding the import trade of Compta—"The greater portion of this grain was sent above Ghaut during the time when high prices prevailed, owing to scarcity." If there were any large stores of grain in Dharwar, they might be brought down now as easily and cheaply by road as they ever could be by rail for shipment to Bombay; but, when Dr. Forbes and Colonel Trevor, with all their anxiety to make out a strong case for the line, could not discover such stores, we may fairly assume that they only exist in our imaginative contemporary's fertile brains.

A correspondent, who admits the justice of the objections we have raised to the making of this line, urges that the Government is nevertheless bound to go on with it, because Canara was transferred from Madras to Bombay ten years ago, on the plea that it was necessary to open up communications through that province from the Bombay territory of Dharwar to the sea-coast. Our reply is, that the ways of communication then thought of have been completed. Good roads have been made at vast expense up the Ghauts; and the trade is not sufficiently valuable to warrant the construction of a railway. We cannot discover, in fact, one single good point in the project; and we have now done our duty—a thankless task—in denouncing it to the public. If the Bombay Chamber of Commerce take action in the matter at once, the consummation of the job may still be prevented; but it must not be forgotten that the papers are already before the Secretary of State, and that interference to be effective must be immediate. The Government of Bombay will, we believe, do nothing to induce the Secretary of State to hold his hand, because the question was settled, so far as this Government is concerned, during the shameless administration of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and Sir Philip Wodehouse thinks he is bound by that decision. We are respectfully of opinion that it is the duty of a Governor of this Presidency, in which an income-tax is levied upon every poor labourer who earns five pounds a year, to commit a breach of etiquette rather than allow the expenditure of a million or two of money on a railway that will benefit nobody but the owners of land at Carwar and the contractors for the line; but Sir P. Wodehouse, of course, knows best. The etiquette will also, we suppose, tie the hands of the Government of India, though Lord Northbrook has only to make inquiries among officers of high position in the service of that Government to discover that his predecessor was imposed upon by whoever persuaded him sanction this railway.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ASCOT RACES.

ARRIVAL OF MR. STANLEY AT ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, 14TH JUNE.

A Note from Earl Granville to General Schenck has been published, which states that not being of accord on the subject matter for reference, he regrets that he is unable to deliver further arguments by the 15th instant.

Captain French has been declared elected Member of Parliament for Galway.

Following is the result of the Ascot Gold Cup—

Henry 1
Favonius 2
Hannah 3

[Note.—The announcement in yesterday's telegram that "Queen's Messenger" had won the Ascot Cup was erroneously given. "Queen's Messenger" won another race, the name of which was received unintelligibly.]

The German Bundesrath have adopted a Bill expelling Jesuits from the country.

Mr. Stanley of the *New York Herald* has arrived at Zanzibar. He left Doctor Livingstone alive and well.

ADEN, 13TH JUNE.

The s. s. Sumatra with the outward Indian Mails left here for Bombay at 10 P.M. yesterday.

LONDON, 13TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, but unchanged.
Fair Dhollera, 8 1/16d.
The Returns of the Bank of England for the week ending yesterday show the following changes as compared with those of last week:—
Reserve of Notes....£12,250,000; Inc. £1,000,000.
Bills discounted ....£20,125,000; Dec. £1,437,500.
Bullion ....£22,875,000; Inc. £ 562,500.
The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.
The sum of £240,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

THE Bombay City Police Superannuation Fund Bill, Act No. 1 of 1872, received the assent of the Governor General on 30th May.

THE *Indian Daily News* says that rumour has it that there is considerable anxiety in the Treasury Account Department at Simla, because the Viceroy has fixed his eye on the drones.

IT is rumoured in the share bazaar that Government are in treaty with a local firm for the sale of the Government Ginning Factory at Dharwar, and that a joint stock company will be brought out shortly for taking over the same.

LORD HOBART, accompanied by Lady Hobart, and a large party of officials, were to leave Madras on Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock, by special train, which was due at Coimbatore at 5 the following morning. Ootacamund was to be reached early on Thursday afternoon.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Times*, who says he received instructions in the noble art of self-defence from "Tom King," informs our contemporary that that noted pugilist is a gentleman by birth and of good family, and having retired from the ring, is now a clergyman in Wales!

THE young Rajah of Nattore is the son of the late Rajah Annundnath Roy Bahadur, C.S.I. He is described by the *Indian Mirror* as "a young man of parts and likely to do well in his new post." Some time since, we are told, he applied to the Government of India for a commission in the Indian Army.

WE (*Rangoon Mail*) hear upon undoubted authority that H. M. the King of Burmah gave instructions to his consular representative, Mr. Edmund Jones, that when he heard that the construction of the Rangoon and Prome Railway had commenced, he was to make immediate arrangements with, and to send out a staff of engineers, to survey a line from the frontier to Mandalay.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Khandalla yesterday, says—"The days are very hot, 90 degrees—but it cools down rapidly after 3 P.M., as the clouds gather up, and gets to 80 degrees, at which it stands all night. We have had no rain to speak of since Tuesday evening, and then it came down for two hours, and there is not much sign here yet of the real monsoon. The days are bright and clear; the clouds gather up at night, but disperse in the morning."

MILITARY ITEM.

WE believe there is a prospect of Colonel Roe shortly retiring from his position as Adjutant General of the Madras Army. It is expected that his regiment—the 3-60th Rifles—will leave for England before the close of the year, in which case their Colonel goes with them, and of course vacates his staff appointment. Colonel Roe's loss will, we expect, be regretted both by the profession and by general society here.—*Madras Times.*

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

YESTERDAY forenoon His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse left Bombay for Poona, where he will remain during the monsoon. The usual salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery.

THE PIRATIC ATTACK ON THE CASHMERE.

No further information was received yesterday by Messrs. Nicol & Co. respecting the attack on the Cashmere and the looting of her treasure chest. But we learn that the affair took place at Busreh, not Bushire, and that the captain was only wounded, not killed. The circumstances of the audacious robbery are being investigated by Colonel Pelly, the chief Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

THE SUPERSESSION OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The subject of the supersession of Cavalry officers has by this time been nearly worn threadbare, and there is little to add, to what has already been adduced, against a continuance of this monstrous injustice. Six years ago Lord Napier of Magdala felt how unfair it was to allow senior officers of the Infantry to be transferred to the mounted branch, and he gave a practical expression to his opinion on the subject, by removing Major (now Lieut. Colonel) Alexander from the 3rd Light Cavalry to make way for a Cavalry officer ten years his junior. Yet this very officer has again been gazetted to the Cavalry, and thrust into the command of a regiment over the heads of a heap of deserving officers.

Now, if the principle of appointing senior Infantry officers, who have no qualifications but interest, and who know nothing whatever of Cavalry, is to be admitted and acted on; if, as heretofore, long and continuous hard work during a probation of years in the junior grades is to be held as constituting no claims to promotion, then a declaration of policy to that effect should at once be made. Cavalry officers who could afford to chuck up their appointments could then take an early opportunity of quitting with disgust a branch of the service where all prospects of promotion had been annihilated; whilst others, who had the misfortune to remain, might allow their zeal and ardour to cool, and content themselves for the future with a mere perfunctory discharge of their duties.

Supersession is not allowed in other branches of the service. Why should the Cavalry be made an exception? If a man enters the Commissariat, he begins at the bottom of the list, so it is in the Quartermaster's General Department, so in the Finance, so in the Infantry, and why should it not be so in the Cavalry? There is not a branch of the service where the officers work harder for the good of their regiments, and, to say nothing of the injustice of the thing, it is bad policy and highly inexpedient to disgust them by making them feel that they may at any moment be superseded by a General Doing Duty Loafer, or an interloper from the Infantry.

Any one, now-a-days, thinks, not only that he is fit to command a Cavalry regiment, but that he has actually a claim to it! No wonder after the appointments lately gazetted. It is rumoured that the latest aspirant for honours is an ex-bazaar master. After all, if bricks and mortar is a qualification, why not the superintendence of the scavenging arrangements of a bazaar

CAVALRY OFFICER.

DR. BIRDWOOD ON COMPETITION AND THE INDIAN SERVICES.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

[*Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*]

THE Chairman remarked that, whatever different opinions the audience might have on the matter, it must be acknowledged that the lecturer had gone well over the whole subject of competition and had formed very original ideas upon it. The paper was very suggestive, and he would be disappointed if there did not arise a good deal of animated controversy.

Mr. E. Chadwick, C.B., had had something to do with the introduction of the system of examination, and he certainly could not join with the chairman in the compliment just paid to the paper, for he considered the paper replete with suggestions of passionate error. It was full of vaticinations as to what would be the effect of the system, and, as he conceived, misrepresented the facts. He admitted that our system of competitive examination for public offices was susceptible of great improvement. He considered that the French system of *repetiteurs*, by which there was a summing up of a man's work at the end of the quarter, instead of having, as it were, one Derby test of intense agony, was preferable. With respect also to the subject-matters of examination for the Civil Service, he thought they should be less scholastic, less of that which the lecturer so much admired, and more in the nature of specialty. But in regard to the merits of the new system, as compared with those of the old, he had heard only one unanimous declaration from experienced officers in India, who knew both, and it was to the effect that the new system brought forward a more industrious set of men than before—(applause)—more thrifty, more frugal, and altogether better executive officers, as a rule, than before. No doubt the patronage system so much lamented by Dr. Birdwood had produced very great men, but those who knew it knew this that for one good bargain which it had furnished, there had been some three, four, or five bad ones. If they went among the young men competing they would find there was a general acknowledgment on their part that it was really the best men who got the honours. A tutor had told him that in the time of patronage to which the gentleman who had addressed them would gladly return, he had been engaged by a merchant to prepare his sons for India.

Dr. Birdwood—Might I interrupt for one moment? I do not advocate patronage. I am an unfeigned advocate of competition.

The Chairman—Perhaps it would be better to reply at the end.

Mr. Chadwick said he merely wanted to illustrate the way in which the old patronage system worked. The tutor had not been able to get any attention at all from the young men. They were out at night, their mothers lamented that they were not away out of the mischiefs of London, and when the tutor urged them to attend to the course of instruction, they told him plainly—"Sir, you receive your salary, what do you trouble us for in this manner?" Well, about this time the competition system began, and then their dream was altered. They saw that the fast young men like themselves—the patronage men—went to the bottom and that the others got on. Upon that they became attentive. The tutor became a respected man, and the young men went out with better qualifications than India would have got before. He once got a very good character of the competitive system from a cabman, in going out to Chatham to see a college. He asked the cabman what he thought of the new set of men—the competitives—whom he had got out there now. "Oh, sir," said cabby, "they're a mean set." "Why, sir, because they don't spend a sixth of what the others used to do." (A laugh.) He enquired of a tradesman also, and found this was a true charge against these competitives. They were frugal, they did not run into debt, but while the tradesman found he did not get such large orders as before he also found that such as he got were duly paid for. And they were men who, when they got out to India, instead of sending the lord of the household to the bazaar would go themselves and make their own bargains, and thus they excited the complimentary contempt of some people who said—"You are sending out a new caste among us, men who mind their own expenses, and who go to market with their wives." Much contumely was bestowed upon them, and they were called "those competition fellows." But he was able, on the authority of old officials, to deny that this new system had been detrimental to India. On the contrary, he was convinced that it sent out, on the whole, a better average of men, who were more frugal, more dutiful, more industrious than their predecessors; and that the system had in every way benefited India, as he had no doubt it would, with all its faults, largely benefit the Civil Service of this country also. A great improvement was at present being introduced, by which seniority and class of appointment would be given according to the rank taken up by the competitor in the examination. In France, in the case of the medical service, the competition was regarded as the very charter of the medical profession, protecting it as it did from jobbery and patronage; while in this country those connected with our large medical institutions lamented the taint of patronage, and had over and over again said that the protection of competition was necessary to ensure that purity of appointment which had undoubtedly obtained in France. No doubt the examinations were a good deal too scholastic, had their root too much in the cloister, in the Universities, but nevertheless with all their faults they did produce and would produce a very great improvement in the efficiency of the public service here. They had done so in the military service. The other day an officer of high standing at the War Office, who had been over India, expressed to him the pleasure he had had in remarking what a very superior set of young officers were now coming forward in India, produced by the system of competition—which nevertheless it was to be admitted needed amendment. But in regard to the medical profession it was unfortunate that for some Sessions there had been in reality no competition at all; the demands for medical ability here, in the colonies, and elsewhere, were rising so much that India fell in the professional labour market, and in fact there had been scarcely any to compete. It was therefore a misrepresentation to say that competition was in full action in the medical service. On the whole, he could not compliment the lecturer on his paper, considering the temper displayed in it, and that the assertions it contained were largely at variance with fact and experience.

Mr. W. Tayler (late Commissioner of Patna) acknowledged that cabmen generally were possessed of a great amount of perception, but he doubted whether they knew much of the qualifications required for the Indian Civil Service. The idea of the new competitive civilian going to the bazaar with his wife to buy his own mutton chop was as good an example of caricature as he had heard. He feared the people of Calcutta or Madras would have a profound contempt for such an individual, and he very much doubted whether the chop would be got cheaper in that way than by sending the khansamah or butler. That there had been bad bargains under the old system it was impossible to deny, but he believed the good had been very good. He had had experience of both, and wished to bring his personal testimony to bear on the practical question, namely, what was the result of the present system as compared with the old one. The difficulty in all these matters was to reconcile theory with practice. Theoretically competition was a good thing, but it did not follow that the competition which was good for the English service was good for the Indian service, and he thought the great mistake had been, as Dr. Birdwood had forcibly pointed out, in not making the examination for the Indian service applicable to the peculiar duties which fell to the lot of the civilians. (Mr. Chadwick—"Hear hear.") The last speaker had, he thought, made a mistake in this respect in regard to the purport of the paper. He did not understand Dr. Birdwood to advocate patronage as against competition, but that he objected to the style and details of the particular competitive examinations which the civilian had to pass. (Dr. Birdwood—"Hear, hear.") Now anybody who had been in India and understood the peculiar character of the duties that fell to the lot of Indian servants and the qualifications necessary would at once see that mere intellectual cramming was positively and absolutely futile. An examination which took note only of what might be acquired by cramming was a false test altogether of those qualifications. He fully admitted that there had been good and able men produced by the new system, and he had no doubt that, as far as intellectual qualifications were concerned, the majority must be considered good bargains. Intellectually perhaps they were superior to that race of men who had gone out in former days. But intellectual development was not the only development which qualified them for their position in India, and he had no hesitation in saying that the feeling of the natives was not towards the present race, that feeling of respect, veneration, and attachment which they had shown before, and this in itself was an important matter. The native had a wonderful penetration as to character. He was always more or less affected by small matters, but if ever any one had a scent for a true gentleman it was the native of India, and the idea that a man would be respected there because he did his own petty shopping and went to the bazaar to buy his victuals was a most extraordinary fallacy which would never be entertained for a moment by any one who had been in India. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Birdwood's paper was so very comprehensive and so full of suggestions and details that it was utterly impossible even to glance at the points he had treated in the few minutes allowed to each speaker, but he rejoiced that the subject had in this prominent manner been brought forward. There was no doubt that in a medium between competition and selection—he would not say patronage, he meant selection for the general qualities of the man—lay the true secret of success in our future administration of India. (Applause.) Perhaps Dr. Birdwood's paper was so worded and planned that it would excite opposition, but at the same time it seemed to him that the man would be a benefactor to India who would point out the happy medium between the present system of cramming, by which, as Dr. Birdwood had truly said, the crammers had virtually taken the place of the old Directors, and the former system of indiscriminate parental patronage. If there were no individual interests, no theories, no prejudices, he thought all would acknowledge that the man required for India was not the man who carried all this cramming in his head, but the man who united moral, physical, and intellectual qualifications in a happy combination. He did not think the competitive system had been a success in India. It had given some good men, but whatever the cause the service generally did not enjoy the same high prestige and respect as formerly. That at the present day was peculiarly unfortunate.

Mr. Chadwick had omitted to say that he thought physical attainments ought to be taken into consideration.

Mr. P. P. Gordon, late coffee planter, believed the last had been seen of the system of pure patronage. It was still, however, a question whether the present mode of giving the situations was the best for the rising generation or for the benefit of India at large. In both respects he believed it was detrimental. He considered it was causing to a great extent a deterioration of education in England by making the object of study simply to obtain a certain number of marks without reference to what would be best for the young man in after-life. Moreover, many young men were very much injured by the forcing system of cramming, and became unable to discharge properly the duties of the situations which by cramming they obtained. A suggestion worthy of deep consideration had been thrown out as to the propriety of allotting to the different public schools a certain number of appointments. It was not the examination of a day that could afford a test of a young man's peculiar fitness or abilities. The masters through whose hands he went year after year were those who could best judge of his abilities and capacity. As it was, young men went in now-a-days, not for what their natural tastes led them to, but for what would bring them the greatest number of marks, and enable them to get an appointment which frequently disgusted them when they got it. The Indian service was a noble one, and unquestionably had been highly esteemed under the former system, not only by the natives of India, but by the people of this country. No doubt many men had distinguished themselves already under the present system, but he believed there was but one opinion now gaining ground, and that was that the sooner the system was altered the better it would be both for India and for the rising generation. India was much indebted to Dr. Birdwood for the able paper in which he had brought this subject forward, and which would no doubt induce others to take the subject into serious consideration.

General Le Grand Jacob, C.B., thought there was a great deal in the paper which was highly to be prized, but that it embraced so wide a field that it was impossible to do justice to it in a desultory conversation. Dr. Birdwood it seemed to him, had exaggerated some things a little, but he entirely concurred in the main features of the paper. He did not see any essential difference between Mr. Chadwick and Dr. Birdwood, and thought that if the two were to put their heads together they would arrive at something like agreement. Mr. Chadwick could hardly be aware that in India it would only excite contempt for a man to go to the bazaar to buy his mutton chops, and that by doing so he would be looked upon as a Mhar or an outcast of the English nation. What India wanted was gentlemen, and his experience was that the natives were quick in perceiving a gentleman; and the man who was a gentleman in his manner, conduct, and feelings, had more influence over them than the man who was not, though he might be unable to get more than half the number of marks which the latter by intellectual superiority could get. Whatever might have been the faults of the old school, there was this to be said that the men had been mostly gentlemen. There had been a very high tone in the old service; and instead of there having been three bad bargains to one good one it had rather been the reverse. Mr. Tayler had hit the nail on the head when he insisted on a combination of physical, moral, and intellectual qualifications as being essential. One of the great defects of the present system was that it did not sufficiently take the physical into account. In fact, he did not think there was any test at all in this respect. A man for India should be able to ride fifty miles a day and sit down and do his cutcherry work afterwards. There ought to be some test of moral qualities also. He wished Dr. Birdwood had introduced a little less matter which was open to controversy, because much that was good might be lost sight of by being mixed up with things that could not be approved. (Applause.)

Col. Rathbone did not think the medical service, as it had existed under the system of patronage, entitled to the praise bestowed on it by Dr. Birdwood. There had been numerous cases of notorious incapacity. Nor did he think it at all necessary that a person to be an efficient public servant should be born a gentleman, for it was well known that some of the most eminent men in the law and in the medical profession in England and in the Church were men whose beginnings had been very humble. The idea ought not to be encouraged that persons ought to be "gentlemen" to go out to India. He had known many occupying good positions creditably in India who were the sons of tradesmen. As to the question whether patronage or the competitive system was the best, he thought that anything that did away with the system of patronage was a good thing. He admitted that the present system of competitive examination was not the best. It was no doubt desirable to see that a man was fit for the special duties he had to perform; and the range of qualifications necessary in one country might not apply equally in another. The present system of competition did not deal adequately with the special requirements of the Indian service, but that any system of competition was better than the old system of patronage, was a proposition in which any one who knew the facts of the case must agree.

Dr. Birdwood, on being called upon to reply, began with the remark that never throughout his paper had he made use of the word "gentleman." He had spoken of educated and uneducated men, not of gentlemen and snobs. With regard to what Mr. Chadwick had said he took it as a compliment that Mr. Chadwick had not been able to pay him a compliment. He had had Mr. Chadwick in view in much that he had said, but in important respects there was nothing in the paper opposed to what that gentleman himself advocated. As to bad bargains, so far as his experience went, there were more of them under the present system than under the old. In the medical service he believed the majority at present were bad bargains, while under the old system the men had been cultivated even when "bad bargains."

Colonel Rathbone—I beg to tell you they were not cultivated men.

Dr. Birdwood went on to repeat that he did not advocate patronage, but was an earnest advocate of competition though not of unrestricted competition. The present system allowed men to pass into the Civil Service without any guarantee of their being cultivated. They were not required to produce any proof that they had gone through a proper course of training. The system of patronage that he advocated—if it might be called patronage—was one by which appointments to the service would be placed in the hands of the masters of the public schools under restrictions to be provided by law. This answered well when tried under the Court of Directors, and to this, he believed, public opinion was fast tending. The subject had been favourably entertained by many eminent men in this country, and testimony against the present system of competition had been received from the best examiners under H.M.'s Civil Service Commissioners. He was sorry that any expressions in his paper should have been thought passionate, and he would try when it was in type to correct this defect. But the reason of his passion was the lying obloquy—he could call it nothing else—to which the old Court of Directors had been subjected by public opinion in England. The cause of the Court of Directors was dead—it had been killed by lies—and every one who had studied the matter should protest openly when he had the opportunity. There had been some inefficiency—that was only natural to everything human—but that the system now in force was any way better he denied.

The Chairman said he had had some slight experience in the matter, for he had been 13 years a professor at Haileybury, had passed six examinations at Oxford and five in India, and had examined for some of the different Indian services himself. And the thing which had struck him most strongly of all was the difficulty of finding who was really to be the valuable man. He remembered a young man at Haileybury who had given him a great deal of trouble—in fact, he had almost wished to have him in some way removed from the college. But that young gentleman had distinguished himself in India more than any other of his time—it was he who had defended Arrah against the mutineers. Other instances had occurred within his knowledge, of young men that nothing could be made of at college, but who in India had turned out leaders. What was one to think when one's anticipations met such strange rebuffs? They could only endeavour to do the best they

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could. He considered that the competitive system was, upon the whole, an improvement on the old system, but he agreed at the same time with Dr. Birdwood in thinking that as at present worked, it was a failure. He agreed also in his proposal for having appointments competed for at the public colleges and schools. The result of such a plan would be that that uniformity of character produced by the present system would be avoided, and it would do away with the crying evil of the system of cramming. He had himself proposed the plan in a committee of the House of Commons where the Diplomatic Service was under consideration, but it had been rejected by the Government. He was afraid therefore there was no great probability of Government at present adopting this view. Still he hoped the advocates of the system would persevere, and if they were right they would no doubt some day be rewarded with success. (Applause.)

Mr. W. Botly moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Birdwood for his paper.

Mr. Rowland Hamilton, late of Bombay, remarked, in seconding this motion, that no one wished to recur to the old system, but that at the same time there was a very general feeling that the system of competition was open to very grave abuses, and, he added, if these things were done in the green tree, what might not be done in the dry. Practically what we had to fight against was the dishonest mercenary system of cramming. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the suggestion as to placing appointments at the disposal of public schools would be carried out.

Mr. Noble Taylor, lately of the Governor General's Council, expressed a hope, in seconding a vote of thanks to the Chairman, that there would be further discussion on this subject when the paper was printed and circulated. While preferring a system of competition to one of pure patronage, he doubted whether the Civil Service would ever surpass in the future what it had been in the past, either in regard to mental attainments or the laborious discharge of duties for the sake of improving the people of India.

The meeting then terminated.

BOMBAY.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Kurrachee per s. s. Patna will be closed at the General Post office to-day at 10 A.M.

Dengue Fever at Nowsaree.—We see that the dengue fever has made its appearance at Nowsaree, in the Gaekwar's territory.

Educational.—The examination of matriculated candidates for teacherships in Government High and Anglo-vernacular Schools will be held at Poona on the 5th August next.

Suits in the Small Causes Court.—During Wednesday and Thursday last 308 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court. The majority of the suits were filed by Marwarees.

Accident.—On Thursday a man named Noora Mookunda fell from the second storey of the Bonded Warehouse at Colaba, and broke his leg. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Assault.—A Parsee named Jehanghier Nusserwanjee was yesterday fined by Mr. Woodward in the sum of five rupees for committing an assault against the person of one Thara, woman.

False Pretences.—A Goanese named Caitan Lobo was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Woodward to ten days' imprisonment for obtaining by false pretences two rupees from Mr. H. R. Willcox.

Cruelty to a Horse.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday a Mahomedan hack buggy-driver named Ismael Noor was charged with cruelly torturing his horse, and was fined five rupees.

Inquest.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of one Soodkoo Toolajee. The jury found that the man's death was caused by heart disease.

Baroda.—We hear that H. H. Mulharao has intimated, through one of his karbharees, to the widow of the late Mr. Gopalrao Myral that he will not allow her to adopt any one unless she gives him a loan of ten lacs of rupees.

Late Posting of Overland Letters.—Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time by the payment of an additional fee of eight annas. All others will be refused.

Alimony.—A Parsee woman named Jerbaee appeared before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, on Thursday, and obtained a summons against her husband, Pestonjee Hormusjee, whom she charged with refusing to support her.

Surat Small Causes Court.—A Surat paper complains of the great delay which occurs in the Small Causes Court of that place in the disposal of cases. It asserts that there is a large number of undecided cases of long standing in this Court, and prays the High Court to call for an immediate return of these cases.

Theft.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Woodward, a Maratha by name Paya Thanoo was charged with stealing a silver waist-chain, of the value of Rs. 40, belonging to one Bhow Govind. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Elphinstone College.—We understand that the Director of Public Instruction intends to call out from England a Professor of Sanskrit for the Elphinstone College in place of Dr. Bühler, who has been appointed permanently as Educational Inspector, Northern Division. Professor Ramkrishna Gopal has been in charge of the office for some months.

Victoria Theatrical Company.—The actors of this company take their benefit to-night at the Victoria Theatre, when those who have appreciated their labours during the season are expected to come forward with liberal patronage. The Hindustanee play entitled "Goolay-Bukavlee" will be performed for the last time this season.

Suspicious Characters.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, two Mahomedans named Mahomed Bussaw and Cadur Mahomed, notorious characters, were charged with stealing a silver neck ornament from the person of a child. The prisoners were convicted, and the first was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to receive twelve stripes.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade bandstand this evening :—

March	Leopold (II.)	Christophe.
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Lancers	Cremorne	Hermann.
Selection (Op.)	Ernani	Verdi.
Valse	Little Nell	Godfrey.
Galop	Le Corsaire	Labitzky.

Mr. M. G. Ranade.—We understand that Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, for some time acting third magistrate of Police and acting fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, and who latterly held the acting appointment of first-class subordinate Judge of Poona, has refused to accept the post of subordinate Judge of Malwan, which had been offered to him by Government. Mr. Ranade has rejoined his permanent appointment as Assistant Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College.

Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—We beg to remind our play-going readers that the two principal actors of this talented company, who personate the characters of "Goolnar" and "Rusnavad," in the well-known play of "Goolnar the Chaste," take their benefit to-night at the Grant Road Theatre. Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servae has given, we learn, handsome support on this occasion. We trust the public generally will come forward to reward these amateurs. There will be an amusing and entirely new farce to-night, and a song in honour of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney is to be sung between the pieces.

A Summary Suit.—At the High Court yesterday, a summary suit was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, in which Goculdas Madhowjee sued Dadabhoy Hormosjee Gheesta to recover Rs. 2,500, with interest, due on three promissory notes executed on the 30th December 1871. Two of the notes were payable two months after date. Plaintiff sold cotton to the defendant, who passed the notes in respect of the balance due by him. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,500, with interest from the respective dates when the notes became due, and costs Rs. 270, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff.

The Lightning at Poona.—We understand that during the heavy thunder-storm which passed over the cantonment on Tuesday evening, a tree in Major Probyn's compound at Wanowree was struck by lightning. The tree, which is situated within a few feet of the house, was split through and through from top to bottom and the bark of the tree was scattered in all directions, some pieces falling on the roof of the house, while other portions were hurled a distance of fifteen yards from the tree. The new stewards' stand at the Race Course was also struck by lightning and two of the wooden supports split.—*Deccan Herald*, June 14.

We understand that the meeting of Poona Hunt, which was advertised to meet at Pargaum last Thursday, was well attended, considering the season of the year and the extreme heat which prevailed. Two boars were killed on Thursday, including an unusually fine one, 3 feet 1 inch in height, with perfect tusks. On Friday three boars gave capital runs. Saturday was a blank day, though several hogs were found. The heat on that day was terrific. The entire arrangements for the sport were made by our able and popular Honorary Secretary, Colonel Henderson, and were perfect. The party, six in number, returned to Poona by the railway train on Sunday morning, well pleased with the sport they had seen; and well they might be.—*Ibid.*

Khandalla.—A fearful storm burst over Khandalla, writes a correspondent, on Tuesday night, or rather a succession of storms, for the lightning seemed to come from all the points of the compass in succession—no sooner had the storm, coming from one direction, passed over, than it came up from another direction, till at last it took its position in the west and spent its fury on the whole face of the Western Ghats. A great deal of rain fell, likewise, on Wednesday evening, and as soon as the news comes of the full burst of the monsoon in Bombay the hill will be forsaken by all its visitors. The climate is delightful at present when the rain ceases—nothing could be more exhilarating than a brisk ride through the pure, fresh air—but it is damp and unpleasant while the rain falls, and somewhat unhealthy to those not accustomed to such damp regions.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—15th June.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

585-70—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Moorarjee Anundjee and others v. Peter Ewart and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

1058-68—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Mothi Kurrumsey and others v. Shamrao Bhasker—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

(Before the Hon. the Acting Chief Justice.)

MINUTES OF DECREE TO BE SPOKEN TO.

370-70—J. Gopall Rahimbhai Dharsmsi and others v. Rahimbhoy Hubbebhoy—Dallas and Lynch.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

429-69—Dallas and Lynch—Hassum Mahomed v. Ahmed Mahomed, &c.—K. Morojee.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The Ship Royal Family, 1,185 tons, Captain John Hogg, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and gunny.

The Barque Panie, 449 tons, Captain S. Clerk, arrived yesterday from Mauritius (May 17th) with a cargo of rice and sugar.

The s.s. Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and fifty-four deck passengers.

The last British India steamer to Akyab and Calcutta, the Dacca, had to shut out portion of the cargo offering, shippers being in excess of the amount of available space.—*Rangoon Mail*, June 1.

The ship Celestial Empire, 1,278 tons, Captain John Hinks, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,996 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts. galls, 360 cwts. saltpetre, 100 cwts. other seed, 225 cwts. horns, and 356 cwts. coiryarn.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khedive, 3,792 tons, Captain J. D. Steward, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with a cargo of 2,669 bales cotton and 492 bales wool for Liverpool, 100 bales cotton for Odessa, 50 bales cotton for Trieste, and 266 bales cotton for Havre.

The s.s. Xantho, 1,453 tons, Capt. J. Brown, arrived yesterday from London (May 12th), via Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Smith, two Misses and Master Smith, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. R. J. Carter, Mr. Johnstone Master Johnstone, Mrs. and Miss Etheridge, Mr. F. Browning, Mr. R. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Hodson, and Miss Falshaw. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time H.	M.	Height FT.	IN.	June.	Low Water Time H.	M.	Height FT.	IN.
5	57 m	1	7	Saturday 15	11	45 m	2	1
6	7 a	3	5		...		...	
7	10 m	2	4	Sunday 16	0	51 m	3	7
7	3 a	3	8		0	58 a	2	0
8	17 m	3	6	Monday........ 17	1	43 m	4	8
7	58 a	3	7		2	8 a	2	3
9	11 m	4	10	Tuesday........ 18	2	31 m	5	11
8	44 a	4	1		3	3 a	2	7
9	59 m	6	0	Wednesday ... 19	3	13 m	7	3
9	31 a	4	5		3	54 a	2	9
10	47 m	6	10	Thursday 20	3	59 m	8	3
10	17 a	4	8		4	42 a	3	0
11	33 m	7	7	Friday 21	4	45 m	8	11
11	7 a	5	0		5	29 a	3	4

Moon—Full, 21st, 11h. 48m. A.M.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khedive, 3,742 tons and 600 h. p., Captain J. D. Steward, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr. J. Francis, Mr. Attwood, Mr. Rattoyd, and Mr. K. Dighton.

For Brindisi—Mr. Roonan.

For Aden—Mr. Ruttonjee Sorabjee, and Samjee Kanjee, child and infant.

COTTON EXPORTS FOM BOMBAY.

From a statement submitted to Government by the Commissioner of Customs we see that during the month of May last, 4,76,00,068 lbs. (1,21,957½ bales,) of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,55,51,605, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports. Of these 3,42,11,812 lbs., of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,11,39,617, were shipped to Liverpool; 23,520 lbs., valued at Rs. 6,300, to Southampton; 61,84,472 lbs., valued at Rs. 21,39,235, to Havre; 3,36,728 lbs., of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,14,695, to Marseilles; 23,81,792 lbs., valued at Rs. 7,66,084, to Trieste; 11,36,800 lbs., valued at Rs. 393,000, to Odessa; 2,25,344 lbs., of the aggregate value of Rs. 78,340, to Genoa; 372,400 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,19,050, to Venler; 39,200 lbs., valued at Rs. 16,000, to Naples; 78,400 lbs., of the aggregate value of Rs. 30,000, to Barcelona; 9,39,680 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,79,884, to Hongkong; and 16,69,920 lbs., valued at Rs. 5,70,400, to Port Said.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—16th June.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 136 and 207.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 275, 300, and 142, part 3.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 204.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 170, 290, and 275.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8-15 A.M.—Morning Prayer (Choral) and Sermon. Hymns 1 and 164.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer (Choral) and Sermon. Hymns 275, 302 and 182.
The offertories as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (2nd celebration) and Sermon. Hymns 164 and 350.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 145, 195, and 297.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT. [CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Paraphrase 2, (Tune, Kilmany—No. 113.)
Hymn 117, (Tune, Harrington—No. 102.)
Paraphrase 30, (Tune, Evan—No. 91.)
Anthem—"Now unto Him."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Paraphrase 20 (Tune, St. Peter—No. 155.)
Hymn 35, (Tune, Triumph—No. 336.)
Hymn 64, (Tune, Bucer—No. 192.)
Anthem—"I was glad when they said unto me."
Collections for the poor.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6-15 P.M.—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

IN HARBOUR.

Divine Service on board H.M.S. Auckland, at 11 A.M.
Divine Service at the Reading Room, Parell, Holy Communion at 7 A.M., Bombay time.
Divine Service at 6 P.M., Bombay time.

We read that Swiss Churches are very peculiar. In them the men are separated from the women, and nearly all sit bolt upright no wooden benches without backs. People never cough during the sermon, but at its close there is an astonishing chorus of coughs.

THE BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY, AND Mr. AND Mrs. BENNEE.

"BLACK-EYED SUSAN."

On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, with the assistance of the members of the Bombay Dramatic Society, put two pieces on the Grant Road Theatre stage in a style which made them thoroughly enjoyable. The Theatre was filled in every part. We were glad to see this, as it was a substantial and complimentary acknowledgment of the pleasure these performers have put in the way of the public of Bombay during the past six weeks.

The evening's entertainment opened with the comedietta, "A Happy Pair," in which Mr. and Mrs. Bennee took the only characters in the piece. The plot is very simple—a husband, tired of the doting upon him of his young wife, making himself cross and disagreeable, and the wife resorting to an affectation of indifference and independence to bring him to a sense of the value of affection—but it contains many bits wherein good actors could make very effective impressions upon an English audience, and these Mr. Bennee and his wife never failed to get hold of. The letter-reading episode, in which the wife thinks her husband is listening devoutly to a letter about Spain from a gushing young lady while he is reading about a pair of horses a friend has bought for him, caused much amusement. The witty combat between the pair when they quarrelled was exceedingly smartly and carefully done, for it is one of those quick-going word wars wherein a halt, a mispronunciation, or a slip, spoils all, and turns admiration into criticism. His discovery of her little plan through finding a letter of hers, and his falling in with its object—(that is, his subjection)—until she comes round and wants to be his own dear again, when he suddenly holds the letter before her face, was also an admirable piece of high class comedy. As the curtain fell upon "The Happy Pair," they were enthusiastically applauded.

After this an interval occurred, during which the plainness of our dramatic sanctum could be reflected upon, or that wonderful drop-scene with the steam-boats that can't get through the bridges, the thousand feet high column, the canopy, the blazing factory, the red-brick houses thoughtfully inspected. Then the bell rings, and we are face to face with the opening scene of the burlesque of "Black-eyed Susan," upon which we knew the Dramatic Association had spent great pains and entertained many misgivings. We may conscientiously praise the Association for their success. The scenery they probably could not help; but their dresses and their acting were much better than we could have expected from so youthful a society. Generalising, all the members did well; but, particularising, some of the individual talent astonished us. "Black-eyed Susan" is well-known in its principal features, and we daresay we need not attempt to describe the burlesque, because it will be sufficient for the reader to remember the events in the ordinary drama and picture to himself how they could the most grotesquely be presented before spectators; and, this done, to throw in songs, choruses, dancing, and such excruciating word contortions as would justify a Johnsonian policeman in apprehending on the spot the whole of the amateurs as pick-pockets. Of Mrs. Bennee as the heroine, we can but say she was all that could be desired—coquettish, sprightly, and equal to any emergency in acting. Gallantry makes us mention the names of the other ladies before we speak of the gentlemen. There was *Dolly Mayflower*, who was represented by Mrs. Jacques to be a fine, fleshly, flaxen-haired dame, with a tolerably manly voice and some capacity for helping the Irishman to dispose of the potheen. Again, there was *Dame Hatley*—the beauteous (not bootyeous) mother-in-law of Susan—who was personated by Mr. Bennee in a thoroughly artistic sort of way. Her boots were roomy, and invested with an "emotional soul" which showed to great advantage in the graceful movements of the "polka jig mazourka" with *Captain Crosstree*, a gentleman who, to use the language of the facetious programme (at least if it was not in the programme it should have been), bore the marks on his florid countenance of being remarkably well *red*. Now let us pull Mr. Graham to the front. As *William* he acted with a freedom and skill that many a professional might envy. To say nothing of his perfection in the nautical tricks of pulling at his forelock and hitching his trousers, and telling of his splicing the main brace, shivering his timbers, stowing the main mast in the locker, and throwing the spardeck overboard, he showed himself a nimble hornpiper, a tolerable singer, a good—thoroughly good—actor, and a fellow neat and trim as if to the manner born. It would be only justice to say that Mr. Graham was frequently applauded, and we doubt not that those who did it share with us the hope that he may soon have another opportunity of appearing on our local stage. *Captain Crosstree* (Mr. F. Sydney) comes next. Scarcely anything could have been better than his acting when he was supposed to be considerably more than "half-sea's over," and his extravagance while singing his song declaring his name to the public was full of fun. *Shaun O'Ploughshare*, it is your turn now. Mr. Stokes, who represented you, has the greatest credit in the production. He rattled off the brogue like a native (of Connemara, we mean), his make-up was by no means bad, and the way he stuck to the black bottle showed that he had paid the closest attention to nature in one of her most curious phases. *Gnatbrain* (Mr. Henry Richards) was a lively little individual, and acted up to his name with the greatest determination; he was the picture of a fussy landlord, and his flirtations with substantial *Miss Mayflower* were productive of great amusement; while if a helping voice were wanted to a chorus, or if a *pas* were to be executed in short coat and knee breeches, *Gnatbrain* was the man. *Doggrass* (Mr. David Owen) proved an amusing sort of old scoundrel. Mr. Owen had made up for the part with considerable skill, and his acting was in capital keeping with the dress. The other characters—the smugglers, the admirals (four there were of these, all ferocious-looking individuals, whose chief duty was to clap six-feet long tin telescopes to their eyes on the slightest provocation), the horse-marines, and the sepoy-policemen (one of whom very happily introduced some local hits)—we have not space to notice according to their deserts. Each and all did well, and the impression left upon the large array of spectators was that the Bombay Dramatic Association is going on flourishingly. We must not forget the accompanist; he played in a manner which was of the greatest assistance to the Chorus-singers.

At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Bennee advanced to the footlights and thanked the audience, and through them the public of Bombay, for their kindness to himself and Mrs. Bennee during their six weeks' stay here. He also thanked the Dramatic Association for the assistance they had given him, and he hoped that he would yet have an opportunity of returning from Australia (whither he leaves by the mail on the 17th) to India, to have one or two more evenings with the friends he has made in Bombay. We second the wish. Mr. Bennee is a varied and gentlemanly actor, while his wife is possessed of considerable histrionic skill; and they have done us some service in coaching our local amateurs. They have made many friends in Bombay. No better evidence of that could be had than the dinner which the members of the Dramatic Association gave to Mr. Bennee in Watson's Hotel last night. His and his wife's healths were toasted warmly, and the wish was cordially expressed that in Australia the people would be appreciative enough to give them the welcome their talents deserve, or one, at all events, equal to what they have met with here.

ELPHINSTONE TESTIMONIAL.

To the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—At a public meeting of the students and ex-students of the Elphinstone College and Institution held in the Town Hall on the 11th January, 1860, it was unanimously resolved that a monument in the shape of a bust of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, late Governor of Bombay, be erected and placed in the Victoria Museum as a token of gratitude for the benefits which the Elphinstonians have reaped from his enlightened and philanthropic policy. On behalf of the Managing Committee of the Elphinstone Testimonial, I beg to request you to solicit His Excellency the Governor in Council to have the kindness to allow the bust of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, which has been ordered out from England, to be placed in the Victoria Museum.—I have, &c.

Nowrozjee Furdoonjee,
Chairman of the Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial Committee.

Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, 7th June.

No. 2,332 of 1872.

General Department, Bombay Castle, 13th June.

To Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., Chairman of the Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial Committee.

Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated the 7th inst., I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in complying with the request of the students and ex-students of the Elphinstone College and Institution to be allowed to place a bust of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone in the Victoria Museum.

The Secretary and Curator of the Museum will be informed accordingly.—I have, &c.

F. R. S. Wyllie,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJPOOTANA STATES FOR 1870-71.

From Colonel J. C. Brooke, Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., in Rajpootana, to C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the G.-G.

I have the honour to transmit the annual reports of the Political Agents in Rajpootana, for the year 1870-71.

2. The famine which devastated the country in 1868-69 had not entirely passed away during the late year. After heavy falls of rain early in the season, the showers suddenly ceased before the middle of August, and the grain dried in the ear before it had time to swell. Many parts of the country were not blessed with a single shower subsequent to that period. Bhurtpoor and the eastern portions of Rajpootana were fortunate. They had the usual latter rains; but westward, these fell more and more scantily, till at Mullanee there were places without a single shower during the whole of the season. The crops to the east were luxuriant. They gradually diminished to the west, excepting where here and there passing storms had saved narrow strips of cultivation. In Harraotee and the southern parts of the Meywar table-land the harvest was generally better, but still below the average.

3. In many places, especially in the Ulwur and Bhurtpoor districts, the young grain suffered from the attacks of a species of grasshopper, which necessitated the land being resown. The rubbee harvest was everywhere good.

4. The most notable event of the year was the Viceregal Durbar at Ajmere, held on the 22nd of October 1870, when the Maharana of Oodeypoor, the Maharajas of Jodhpoor, Boondee, Kotah, Kishenghur, Jhallawar, the Nawab of Tonk, and the Raja of Shahpoora assembled to meet the Representative of Her Majesty.

5. After being received in gorgeous state by the Maharajas of Bhurtpoor and Jeypoor at their capitals, and after paying a flying visit to the Sambhur Lake, His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Ajmere on the evening of the 20th October 1870. He was received at the entrance of the valley by the assembled Chiefs, and escorted in state through the capital of Rojpootana to the Residency.

6. The private visits of the Chiefs were paid to the Viceroy on the 21st October, and the great Durbar was held in the Viceregal tents, which had been sent from Agra for the occasion, on the 22nd of October. His Excellency addressed the people of Rajpootana through their assembled Chiefs, impressing upon them the security in which they enjoyed their ancient rights and privileges, and that in return they were bound to respect the rights of those beneath their care, and to ensure justice and safety to all within their territories. His Excellency then mentioned the project which he had at heart, *viz.*, the establishment of a college befitting their rank and position for the education of the sons of the Chiefs, Princes, and leading Thakoors, to prepare them for the important duties which they would be called on in future years to discharge. His Excellency concluded by showing them how disinterested this advice was, and how year by year, as India was drawn to England by closer ties, it was necessary for those who had such an important stake in the country to advance in the way of improvement.

7. An unfortunate dispute about precedence raised by the Maharaja of Jodhpoor, who refused to sit below the Maharana of Oodeypoor, somewhat interfered with the outward success of the spectacle; but, notwithstanding this, the visit of the Viceroy is destined to bestow lasting benefits on the country, and to make a great breach in the wall of separation between our officers and the ruling race in Rajpootana.

8. In the evening His Excellency returned the visits of the Chiefs, and gave them leave; and after a visit to Nusseerabad took his final departure from Ajmere on the morning of the 25th October.

9. The words of His Excellency made a deep impression on the minds of the assembled Chiefs, who were not slow to perceive that the advice given was of a practical nature, and for their own benefit, whilst it was full of hope and encouragement for the future. Within a very short time, as soon as the young but intelligent Chief, the Maharana of Oodeypoor, had made known the sum he intended to subscribe for the accomplishment of the Viceroy's wishes, other subscriptions were announced, and by the end of the year or soon after the following sums had been promised :—

	Rupees.	
Maharana of Oodeypoor	1,00,000	
Maharaja of Jeypoor	1,25,000	
„ Jodhpoor	1,00,000	
„ Bickaneer	1,00,000	
„ Boondee	15,000	
„ Kotah	70,000	
„ Bhurtpoor	50,000	
„ Kishenghur	6,000	
„ Kerowlee	15,000	
„ Jhallawar	40,000	
State of Ulwur	35,000	
Maharaja of Dholepoor	25,000	
Nawab of Tonk	25,000	
Maharao of Sirohi	5,000	
Maharawul of Doongurpoor	10,000	
„ Banswarra	5,000	
„ Pertabghur	10,000	
Total Rs.		7,36,000
Excused by His Excellency for various reasons—		
Bickaneer	50,000	
Tonk	20,000	
Ulwur	35,000	
		1,05,000
	Rs.	6,31,000

10. This sum will form a noble endowment for the purposes of the "Mayo" College. Many other subscriptions may also be expected, and the boys will be educated free of expense, excepting for their personal attendants, food, and keep of their horses. A site has been chosen for the college buildings, and an appropriation made in the Budget Estimate of the Public Works Department, Rajpootana, so that it is to be hoped the buildings will be speedily commenced.

11. It is instructive to mark the progress Rajpootana has made since the last time a Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, visited Ajmere in 1831-32. Then the Governor-General moved by slow and toilsome marches, of 10 or 12 miles a day, with no carriages but an innumerable number of elephants and palanquins, and an army of troops and camp followers. The baggage was piled on native hackeries, the bullocks breaking down, or with galled necks labouring at a snail-like pace through the deep Jeypoor sands. The journey and return journey must have taken nearly three months of this tiresome progress.

12. When Lord William Bentinck arrived at Ajmere, the Chiefs of nearly the same States were assembled as on the present occasion. The Maharana of Meywar, in gratitude for the benefits he had received from the British Government, had broken through the pride and prejudices of his people, and gone to Ajmere to welcome the Governor-General. The Chief of Marwar, Maharaja Man Sing, remained away from the gathering from feelings of pride. The other Chiefs are not so conspicuously mentioned in local history, but the present Maharao of Boondee, then a young man, was present, and is perhaps the only one who can have any vivid recollection of the great changes which have taken place in the interim.

13. In those days, the Chiefs would not have met one another, nor the Governor-General, without the greatest ceremony, nor would they, on any consideration, have assembled together at a Public Durbar, so that had Lord William Bentinck been desirous of addressing them on an important subject, in a public assembly, where speech gains in power and earnestness by the accessories which surround it, and which is ill compensated by the tame conversation of a private interview, he could not have done it. No impulse consequently was given by the Governor-General to progress, and the visit passed away as a show, not leaving any permanent impression for the benefit of the country. On the present occasion, however, the Viceroy of the Queen, on entering Rajpootana, found the State of Bhurtpoor covered with roads, over which the journey was made with rapidity and comfort in carriages; and a single day took the party from Bhurtpoor to Jeypoor, a distance of 112 miles, over the magnificent road now being made by the Native States and the British Government to connect the large and important towns of Agra and Ahmedabad.

14. Whilst at Jeypoor, the Maharaja, in memory of the honour which had been done to his capital, inaugurated the event by determining to build a large hospital, of which His Excellency laid the first stone. The beautiful cut-stone pavements of the footways in the capital, the metalled streets, the handsome jail, and the noble college, with its princely endowment, besides the school for Thakoors' sons, the female school, and the new school of arts, are all sensible proofs of advancement, none of which had their existence in Lord William Bentinck's time, and are convincing records of the progress of Jeypore and the beneficence of the Maharaja Ram Sing.

15. Even the small territory of Kishenghur exhibited a marked change. The Maharaja himself, not rich enough it is true to pay for the construction of a road (the cost of which through his territory has been defrayed by the British Government), but, taking example from the labours of Colonel Dixon in the neighbouring Ajmere District, has constructed many large and beautiful irrigation tanks over his country, ameliorating the condition of his subjects, and improving his own revenues, setting at the same time a valuable example, which has been more or less followed by the neighbouring Jeypore Thakoors.

16. But perhaps no change since Lord William Bentinck visited Rajpootana is more remarkable than the bearing of the people towards our countrymen. At that period, there was an extreme jealousy at everything we did. This was combined with an overweening confidence by the people in the strength of their own Native Governments. Our consideration for their feelings and prejudices was a symptom of weakness in their eyes, and we had the credit of ever plotting for the subversion of their rulers. No officer moving about the country was respected, nor did he regard himself as safe, unless attended by an armed guard of sepoys; and no European, entering any but the main streets of large towns like Jeypoor, would have been secure from open insult, if not assault. Even up to the breaking-out of the mutiny this was more or less the case.

17. The great strength of the British power displayed during the mutiny was acknowledged and felt as real in Rajpootana, whilst large bodies of our troops crossing the country now and then, without molesting the inhabitants, convinced the population of our impartiality and good faith. The grant of the sunnuds of adoption to the Native Chiefs by Lord Canning confirmed what was wanting in the loyalty of the Rajpoot States, and secured to us their good-will over this large tract of country more firmly than any number of cantonments located in it would have done. The rulers and people appear now to be attached to us. Single officers may go unattended anywhere throughout the country, and will everywhere meet with assistance, nowhere with insult, so that the friendly feeling of the people to the British Government and its officers is more marked in Rajpootana than perhaps in any other province in India.

18. By contrasting in this manner two distant periods, separated by nearly 40 years, we can see the changes distinctly in any subject we refer to. At that period there were only a few native schools in Rajpootana; now there are many scattered over the country, in which a fair proportion of boys learn to read and write their native languages, as well as pick up a smattering of English. Then the skill of medical men was confined to the treatment of the sick in our own military hospitals. Now, the country is covered with dispensaries, which are largely resorted to and give relief to thousands. In fact, everything tends to show that the more Europeans and natives of the higher ranks are brought together, though the faults of each may be made more apparent to the other, yet the more do both appreciate one another's good qualities. It is but justice to the people of Rajpootana to say that they have less of intolerance and religious bigotry than other classes of natives.

19. During my cold-weather tour, the Chiefs of Kishenghur, Jeypoor, Ulwur, Bhurtpoor, Dholepoor, Kerowlee, Tonk and Shahpoora were visited; and at the two first capitals I renewed my friendly relations with the Maharajas of those States, whose reception of me was most cordial and hospitable.

20. At Ulwur, the Political Agent had lately commenced his difficult task of rescuing the State from the gross misrule of the Chief, which had resulted in anarchy and open warfare. A council had been directed to be formed by Government, and had begun to work, but the constant intrigues which afterwards caused so much trouble were, at the time of my visit only threatened. The council was at first timid, but the accessibility, the firmness, and the unvarying and straightforward character of the Political Agent kept the Administration together, and instilled courage into the members of the council, so that almost before the year closed Captain Cadell was able to visit the several pergunnahs, to settle the disputes which had arisen during the disturbances in the early part of 1870.

21. The question of the finances and the allowance to be made to the Maharao Raja was under consideration, and was decided in a liberal manner, Rs 15,000 per mensem being set aside for His Highness' personal expenses. This, however, did not satisfy the Maharao Raja, who was under the impression that his country was a preserve, the expenses of keeping which should be stinted to the utmost, so as to allow a surplus of at least half the revenues for the personal gratification of the owner.

22. The Political Agent of Ulwur has not be able to prepare a report of the administration of the country during the past year, his time being so fully occupied. He is desirous of preparing a full and complete one, and has promised to have it ready by next year. Knowing how much Captain Cadell has to do, I have readily assented to this proposition.

23. The territory of Bhurtpoor bore the evidences of a country which had been under the careful management of a succession of able officers during the minority of the present Maharaja. The country is well populated and fertile: the people contented and industrious. There are no turbulent Nobles, the Sirdars of the State being paid by salaries in cash, and few of them own more land than a single village to supply their personal requirements.

24. When in the Bartpoor State, I visited the Buretah bund, a work planned to irrigate a considerable extent of country. It was proposed to throw a masonry bund across the deep bed of a torrent, and a core wall, with earth on either side nearly three-fourths of a mile long across a valley, to arrest the water, and form a lake for irrigation. The soil, however, is merely loose sand, forming quicksands in the bed of the stream, and as the core wall has no foundation excepting this sand, and here and there thin and isolated layers of kunkur occurring in the sand, there is no chance, in my opinion, of its being a successful work. I regard the money spent on the long wall, upwards of half a lakh of rupees, as quite thrown away. Any one acquainted with building bunds for tanks is aware of the futility of trying to arrest water, excepting by an embankment resting everywhere in its whole length on an impermeable stratum. The bund built by the late Colonel Malcolm at Jodhpoor, the foundations of which are carried down to a depth of 12 feet in better soil than at Buretah, cannot retain water after the tank has been fully filled by heavy rains for more than three days. At Buretah, the foundations are only about nine feet deep, and the soil much looser.

25. A second visit was paid to Bhurtpoor after my tour was over to inaugurate the young Maharaja, on his being granted full powers by His Excellency the Viceroy. In 1867, when he was 18 years of age, Government had surrendered the management of his State to him, under certain restrictions, which were to expire on his reaching 21 years of age; but as he agreed to rule his country in conformity with the promises made to His Excellency the Viceroy, it was deemed expedient to abrogate the slender restrictions which had been imposed, and which in their natural course would have expired in less than a year.

26. On leaving Bhurtpoor, I took a run down to Dholepoor, accompanied by Dr. Moore and Dr. Harvey. The Rana displays unstinted hospitality to all travellers on the Agra and Gwalior Road, and he was not of course wanting on this occasion. Whilst at Dholepoor I was successful in inducing His Highness to forego the transit duties levied on merchandize passing along the trunk road to Gwalior. Before the road was made, the traffic crossed the Chumbul by another ghat away from Dholepoor. The construction of the road, however, caused an immense increase in the traffic, which all took the new route. Of late years, many complaints had been made about duties levied at Dholepoor on banghy parcels carried by the Government post and by the bullock train. The Rana had lately abandoned these, but he still levied transit duties on merchandize, though he had not assisted in defraying the cost of the road through his territories. He now consented to forego all transit duties whatever. He sacrificed considerable revenue by this liberality; but it is always the sincere desire of His Highness to meet the wishes of the British Government in every way. Notwithstanding this, I am sorry to say there is a party at Dholepoor opposed to him, which never ceases to spread injurious reports about His Highness, being sure that he will do much to avoid being abused in print, as he dreads, like people of other countries excepting our own, that what appears in print will be certainly believed by Government. Knowing that the Rana can be worked on in this way, many unprincipled people at Dholepoor adopt it for their own ends. Statements, therefore, published regarding Dholepoor, which are not vouched for, are not deserving of credence.

27. At Kerowlee, Maharaja Jey Sing Pal was formally installed on the guddee, which had been vacant since the death of the young Luchmun Pal. The unfortunate loss of the lamented Captain James Blair in the early part of last year, at Kerowlee, where he had gone to enquire regarding the succession, left affairs in that State in an unsettled condition. My predecessor, Colonel Keatinge, had determined to send a detachment of troops from Deolee to prevent the chance of any disturbance during the interregnum, and Colonel Murray, Commanding at Deolee, fortunately selected Captain Morrison of the 14th Irregular Cavalry, an officer in every way qualified for the duty. Thakoor Brikhbhan Sing, to whom the management of affairs had been entrusted, received the moral support of Captain Morrison's presence, so that when the orders of Government arrived there was no shock or convulsion, and everything went on as smoothly as usual. Maharaja Jey Sing Pal is careful and judicious, and there is every promise of his ruling Kerowlee well. The people, who are cared for and happy, are particularly friendly to all English officers. The jail and dispensary were found clean, and the latter well attended.

28. Between Kerowlee and Tonk a good deal of Jeypoor territory is passed through. It has great capabilities, which are much neglected, the Durbar not being desirous of showing too flourishing a revenue. The attempt to keep the real amount of revenue from being known causes much laxity and peculation in the Jeypoor revenue department. The villages are farmed for a term of years much under their real value to courtiers, or those who pay handsomely to courtiers. Notwithstanding this vicious system of management, the people are evidently lightly assessed, and have every appearance of prosperity, though large tracts of land are lying fallow. The soil is light, and water everywhere near the surface, the population being much below what the country could support.

29. At Tonk, the installation of the young Nawab was carried out with as much circumstance as possible, to show the people, in as marked a manner as I could, the determination of the British Government to support the ruling Chief, and the uselessness of the intrigues entered into by members of the family for the return to power of the ex-Nawab. The installation was concluded by a review of the Nawab's troops, illuminations, and fire-works. The young Nawab is not in good health, but is interested in what is occurring in his State, indeed very much more so than would be supposed from his appearance. The old town of Tonk is situated amongst the bold mass of hills, which form a back-ground to the view, when looking from the south towards the new town, which is on the plain. The old town is very closely packed, whilst the new town is long and straggling, having been much over-built. The people, compared with those of other Rajpootana capitals, appear to be poor, but when the railway between Agra and Ajmere is opened, and the road from Tonk to Jeypoor to meet it constructed, about which the Tonk Nawab and people are very anxious, the prosperity of Tonk will doubtless take a considerable start.

30. The grandfather of the present Nawab, Wuzeer-ool-dowlah, had a passion for making *tulaos* not for the purposes of irrigation, but for the sake of enjoying the sight of the beautiful pieces of water themselves. There are consequently many in the neighbourhood of Tonk. One especially is a splendid sheet of water, extending some four or five miles in length. The whole country to the south of Tonk, within the bight of the Bunass, which here forms a loop, is exceedingly rich and fertile, producing heavy crops of grain.

31. After visiting the cantonment of Deolee, I carried out the installation of the petty Raja of Shahpora, a feudatory of the British Government, in respect to his estate within the Ajmere district. The last Raja, who had received no education and was a debauchee, died young, soon after attaining his majority. The estate had been much neglected, and there was a disputed succession to add to the other causes of disorganization. Finally, the present Rajah, Nahar Sing, was selected by the Thakoors and family, and the succession confirmed by His Excellency in Council. The Raja is still young. The manager of the estate is his maternal uncle Thakoor Megh Sing of Kishenghur; and it is to be hoped that the care and attention bestowed by the Political Agent of Harraotee, who takes a lively interest in its welfare, will be productive of good results. The town is flourishing, though poor and mean. It is very unhealthy, having to windward a large marshy tank, which supplies a broad wet ditch surrounding the town with stagnant unwholesome water, and filters into the neighbouring lands, which produce much rice.

32. This central part of Rajpootana might produce much more valuable crops than it does. The want of a settled method of revenue management and of enterprize amongst the proprietors and farmers, and of encouragement to the ryots, restricts the produce to the ordinary grains. Large tracts are capable of producing opium, sugarcane, and tobacco. The late Minister of Jeypore, Pundit Sheodeen, was the only native in power whom I have known, who interested himself in this particular, and so successful was he that in three years he raised the revenue of the Hindown Pergunnah from three to six lakhs of rupees a year, by getting the cultivators to sow opium and tobacco. It is a subject in which the advice of our Political Officers might be given with benefit. At present none of these countries produce any articles of export excepting a little inferior cotton, and grow only enough grain for their own consumption. If there was any export of produce, it would be of great advantage, not only to the people of the country, but to our own districts, which could send cloths, metal vessels, and articles of native luxury, which the people are now too poor to buy, in exchange for agricultural productions.

INDIAN ITEMS.

H. M. Steamer Daphne arrived in Rangoon on Thursday last from Trincomalee, and lies anchored in the river.—*Rangoon Mail*, June 1.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were experienced yesterday in town between 12 and 1 P.M. The movement seemed to be from north to south.—*Ibid.*

The right, title, and interest of the Oriental Rice Company in their mills at Poozoondoung sold yesterday morning at a judicial sale for Rs. 1,50,000. It was bought by Mr. William Irvine.—*Ibid.*

The Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces, will shortly arrive in Allahabad, to be present at the opening of the Muir College in its temporary building, Lowther Castle.

Cholera still continues to hang about in some of the tea plantations around Darjeeling, and is not expected to disappear until rain falls. The fall of rain has been very small at Darjeeling this season up to the present time.

Impudence.—A native paper makes a remarkably cool suggestion. It is to the effect that the office of Viceroy should be abolished, and that the money saved should be devoted to the continuance of those colleges that Mr. Campbell is intent upon abolishing.

The Madras Cathedral Bells.—The Government have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,250 towards the cost of the bells obtained from England for St George's Cathedral, and have issued orders in the P. W. Department for the immediate hanging of the bells in the tower.—*Madras Athenæum.*

The following changes and appointments have been made amongst the Commissioners of the Punjab :—Colonel S. F. Graham is appointed to the Mooltan Division; Lieutenant Colonel H. W. H. Coxe to the Lahore Division; Mr. D. C. MacNabb to the Hissar Division, but to continue as Commissioner of the Peshawur Division; and Mr. Gore Ouseley to the Umballa Division.

Lieutenant Gubbins, according to the local paper, has been signalising his reign as cantonment magistrate in Lucknow by a sort of reign of terror. In the short space of one week he has suspended, fined, and threatened to imprison no fewer than half a dozen of his subordinates. The local paper thinks this degree of energy in the new cantonment magistrate to be hardly called for, and trusts that a more experienced officer will be appointed to the post.

Both Gourmand and Gourmet.—The *Indian Daily News* contains the following paragraph :—"Take sixteen Bombay mangoes, and wrap them up for two hours in a blanket containing a couple of seers of ice. Then eat them. Not the best sherbet sublimed with snow, nor Burgundy in all its sunset glow, can vie with that feed of ice-mangoes. We have heard claret-cup defined as 'jugged rapture;' in the same phraseology, a not inappropriate definition of iced-mangoes would be 'blanketed ecstacy.'"

Vaccination in Eastern Bengal.—The Bengal Government has sanctioned the establishment of a vaccination circle for the Eastern Districts of Bengal under the superintendence of a selected native Sub-Assistant Surgeon, on a salary of Rs. 350 a month. The total annual cost of the establishment will be about Rs. 13,000, which sum has been granted this year from the medical budget surplus. When once a sufficient establishment shall have been started, it is proposed to prohibit inoculation in the districts round Dacca.

Rev. H. Bower, D.D.—We hear that the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras intimated yesterday to the Rev. H. Bower, that the Archbishop of Canterbury had been pleased to confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Bower well deserves this dignity. He is one of the ripest Vernacular scholars in this Presidency. The excellence of the Revision of the Tamil Bible—and lately of the Tamil Prayer Book—has been chiefly owing to his exertions. All who know Dr. Bower will congratulate him upon receiving so well-earned a distinction.—*Madras Times.*

Hot Weather Havoc at Kamptee.—The Kamptee correspondent of the *Madras Times* says—"Cooler weather is particularly to be wished for just now, owing to the terrible manner in which the heat is telling on the 44th Regiment. During the last month there have been seven sudden deaths among the soldiers, chiefly from heat apoplexy! one—the billiard marker—being found dead in his bed, and I am sorry to hear that another man was buried last evening, and that there are several in hospital not likely to recover. They have also lately lost four women and upwards of twenty children."

A Scandal at Madura.—An extraordinary story comes from Madura, of which we do not at present care to write all we have heard. An action raised by a native barrister-at-law, before the Sudder Ameen's Court has been used as a means of suggesting most serious charges against a high authority in those parts concerning which the Madras Government is now a good deal exercised. We have as yet no means of judging of the rights or wrongs of the matter, and we therefore refrain from referring further to the extraordinary proceedings that are said to have taken place before the native magistrate.—*Ibid.*

Calcutta Commerce.—The Calcutta Commercial Guide for May tells us that, as compared with May 1871, there was a decrease in the value of merchandize imported of Rs. 27,03,244, and of bullion and specie imported of Rs. 2,43,001. Cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, copper, and patent and wrought metals, fully account for the decrease. In exports there has been an increase in value of merchandize of Rs. 9,12,867, and a decrease in bullion and specie of Rs. 4,61,809. The principal decrease is under the heads of cotton piece-goods, safflower, raw cotton, linseed, rapeseed, and teelseed, whilst country woollens, rice, opium, raw silk, jute, gunnies, and hides all show a considerable increase. The collections at the Custom-house show an increase of Rs. 1,52,016, entirely due to salt.

Hindee Dictionary.—Students of Hindee will be glad to hear that the dictionary of that language, promised by the Rev. J. D. Bate a year ago, is now in an advanced state of preparation, and that one portion is indeed now ready for the Press. In the prospectus which has been forwarded to us we read—"When it is said that the Bhagawat Puran alone yielded the present writer upwards of 2,000 words not given in either Forbes' or Thomson's dictionaries, and that of these several hundred were culled from the Premsagar (the 10th chapter of that Puran), it will be obvious that to facilitate the study of Hindee literature a new dictionary is needed." From another source we learn that altogether Mr. Bate's work will contain some 12,000 words which Forbes' does not contain.—*Pioneer.*

Dengue Fever at Rangoon.—Dengue fever appears to be marching steadily through the province, sparing neither young or old. We learn that in the Tharawadi district many deaths are stated to have taken place in consequence of an attack of this epidemic, which seems to puzzle and set at defiance all the boasted skill of the Burman chirurgeons, who as usual have a great deal of nonsense to impart with reference to the disease, and the course to be adopted for its successful treatment.—*Rangoon Mail*, June 1.

The Murder of Mr. Man.—It seems that fourteen men were implicated in the murder of Mr. Assistant Commissioner Man at Ngathaingkyoung which we reported in our last. Nine of these have been captured, and five are still at large, for whose capture rewards of Rs. 500 each have been authorised to be disbursed by the Deputy Commissioner. The men who have been arrested stated the intention of the band was to kill some one in authority. Colonel Ardagh, the Commissioner of Pegu, proceeds to Ngathingkyoung to-day, and Captain Forbes has been appointed vice Mr. Man as Assistant Commissioner as a temporary measure. Mr. Assistant Commissioner Alexander will proceed to Myanoung, vice Captain Forbes, and Mr. Martyr at Yandoon will proceed to Laymeyethna after making over charge of his office to the Myo-oke of Yandoon.—*Ibid.*

A Rural Style of Hanging.—A woman in the Ramree district separated from her husband, and last month was asked by him to return and live with him again. She refused. He then killed her with a dha, and ran off to the jungle and hung himself with a piece of creeper.—*Rangoon Mail*, June 5.

A Large Bridge across the Thongzay River.—We learn that a large bridge has just been completed and opened across the Thongzay river. This structure has been designed and erected to sustain and carry the heavy strains and loads, incidental to railway traffic, and indeed is one of the bridges over which it is proposed to carry the Rangoon and Prome railway at this place. The bridge consists of seven spans of forty feet each, exclusive of what are termed land bays of which it is provided with two of twenty feet each. The piers, which have been constructed of ironwood, have been carried down to a great depth below the bed of the river into the clay beneath, and we have been given to understand they have been tested in a very severe manner, far in excess of the amount of work and pressure they will ever be called upon to undergo, under the most trying circumstances. The roadway is carried upon large and heavily constructed trusses of wood and iron combined, and we have been informed by a gentleman who has just arrived in Rangoon from Prome, that the entire structure presents a neat and light appearance with strength and solidity combined.—*Ibid.*

East Indian Railway Traffic.—*Main Line.*—Earnings week ending 1st June 1872, £41,478-3-10. Corresponding week last year, £37,558-18-8. Increase, £3,919 5-2. From 1st January 1872 to 1st June 1872 £11,10,013-19-10. From 1st January 1871 to 3rd June 1871, £10,74,423-10-10. Increase, £35,590-9-0. Miles open, week ending 1st June 1872, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,279½. Increase, 1½. Per mile open, week ending 1st June 1872, £32-8-1. Corresponding week last year, £29-7-1. Increase, £3-1-0. *Jubbulpore Line.*—Earnings week ending 1st June 1872, £3,805-1-8. Corresponding week last year, £2,822-9-7. Increase, £982-12-1. From 1st January 1872 to 1st June 1872, £75,160-11-4. From 1st January 1871 to 3rd June 1871, £65,890-6-5. Increase, £9,270-4-11. Miles open week ending 1st June 1872, 223½. Corresponding week last year 223. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 1st June 1872, £17-0-6. Corresponding week last year, £12-13-2. Increase, £4-7-4.

An European Gentleman Found Dead in a Train.—At Howrah on Monday night, as the down mail train arrived, a gentleman passenger, of about 40 years of age, was seen recumbent on one of the seats of a second class carriage, apparently asleep at first appearance, but in reality a corpse. On examining his traps several empty phials, which had contained medicine were found, bearing the labels of R. Scott Thompson and Co. of Calcutta, and addressed "To E. or G. Holloway, Esq., of Mozufferpoor." The body was removed by the Government railway police sergeant in a palkee to the dead-house of the Howrah General Hospital, where a *post mortem* examination and enquiries will be made regarding the cause of death. He was accompanied by his syce (groom) who said his master came from "Mozufferpoor indigo concern." The clean white deshabille worn by the deceased and general appearances are indicative of his being a respectable person, evidently on his way to Calcutta for medical aid. No external marks of violence were visible, and the evening was tolerably cool in consequence of a heavy fall of rain, that would prevent the idea of heat apoplexy being the cause, which will in due course be made known. The deceased entered the train at Mokaluneh, and in a tin cash-box the sum of one hundred and one rupees and thirteen annas were found locked up.—*Englishman.*

"I'm Your Man."—The Kamptee correspondent of the *Madras Times* says—An amusing story is rife here (which I give very much as it was repeated to me) of our plucky young vet. and master of the Kamptee Hunt. When he was away on leave the other day, and while on a journey, he met with some swell who was going to S—— to run a horse he had with him; but shortly before the train was to start, the owner discovered that the jockey was not to the front; and he was consequently in a great way, and was beginning to get rather excited, when our vet. proposed very quietly that he should look out for another groom to accompany his horse. "What's the use of that," said the owner, "where am I to find a man who is to be trusted at the last moment to go into the van with my horse?" Easy enough," replied the vet. with provoking coolness; "try." "It's not to be thought of," said the other, warmly, "it's out of the question finding a man simply impossible; the long and short of it is, my horse can't go." "Why not try and get a man to take charge of him," insisted the vet. "I'll bet you five pounds you succeed if you try." "Impossible," replied the swell in a decided manner. "I'll bet you ten pounds," cried the vet. "Done," says the other, wonderingly. Imagine his surprise and amusement when the droll young Irishman exclaimed "I'm your man." He was as good as his word, and earned his ten pounds right well, but the absurd part of the story is that when the self-imposed jockey turned out at W. in the hopes of getting something to eat and drink, he was not allowed to enter the refreshment room, being by that time much the worse in appearance for the journey in the horse van; and could his Kamptee lady friends have seen him then, they would hardly have recognized in the soiled-looking *pseudo* jockey our neat and dapper goung vet.

A Sad Tragedy.—At the last Sessions held at Bellary, a man named Iranna was tried for murder and attempt to commit suicide. It appears that the deceased, who was the wife of the prisoner and who lived with him in the village of Arilihulli, went to her mother's house at Kadarampuram, about fifteen days before her death. Her husband came for her, but she was unwilling to return with him. But persuaded by her mother she started with him, and the mother accompanied them as far as the entrance of the village and set them on their way. About 15 or 20 minutes later, intelligence was brought to her by a child which induced her to go down the lane leading in the direction of Arilihulli, and there she found her daugher lying dead on the road and the prisoner a few yards off with several stabs on the abdomen. The prisoner pleading "guilty" to the charge, alleged in extenuation that he had caught his wife committing adultery, and that in an excess of passion he stabbed her; but the Sessions Judge

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states that "it is remarkable that he omits all allusion to this matter in his deposition given the following day before the sub-magistrates. There he stated that meeting his wife, he again pressed her to return with him, but that on her treating him with contempt, and refusing to cone, he in a fury stabbed her. It was not till six weeks later that he added the story of his being a witness of his wife's infidelity." The evidence of the mother of the wife and of an independent witness of a different caste who saw the wife run past her (the witness's) house into the village, pursued by her husband, and other evidence conclusively proved the prisoner's guilt, and the Sessions Judge, "looking to the deadly resolution with which he pursued her, and to the nature of the weapon used, considered it his duty to recommend that the extreme penalty of the law be carried into effect"; and the High Court have confirmed the sentence.—*Madras Times*.

A VISIT TO TOOLSEE.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes on the 10th instant:—

"You will remember that to-morrow is the day we fixed for Toolsee, the train leaves Boree Bunder at 5-50 A.M. I will join you at Byculla."

I remembered very well that, in the interests of the *Pioneer*, I had arranged to go to the scene of the new water-works; and, though the weather is hot and the way long and rough, I was prepared to face both, and gaily said so in reply to the note of the guide, philosopher, and friend who had kindly promised to show me this latest enterprize. But when the morning came, and with it an importunate wretch of a servant, determined not to allow me to sleep too long, and an unsuccessful attempt at unseasonable breakfast, I seemed to think less highly of the prospect of a day in the Salsette jungles. I thought still less of it, however, when opening the *Times of India*, damp from the press, I saw a long and interesting letter from its special correspondent, headed "A Flying Visit to Toolsee." I confess I felt that I had been "done;" that the gilt had been rudely rubbed off my ginger-bread; that the bird's nest I had marked down had been rifled of its eggs by another and a sharper boy; that my peach had lost its bloom, my champagne its mantling mousse, my sails their swelling breeze—for I had meant to be first at Toolsee. For a moment I said—Why should I go? Why not stay comfortably at home and "edit" the *Times of India's* able letter? Nobody will know any better? But in this momentary struggle the greatness of truth prevailed, as indeed it invariably does with me when the *Pioneer* is in question, and I went—humbly and mournfully—knowing that a prancing steed was in a horse-box in the train, that silver blocks of ice were ready in their blankets, and that my friends at the station were ready to account me a sneak if I stayed at home. The sun smouldered fiercely and hot behind grey coulds, and we speculated, as I daresay Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego did, as to the probable heat of the burning fiery furnace when seven times heated by the fury of noontide; and gradually my spirits rose; I reflected that it was the *Pioneer*, a journal which is read in circles closed to the *T. of I.*, with which I had the honour to be connected, and that its able article was no business of mine.

Thanks to the continual and occasionally quarrelsome ventilation of the subject of the water supply of this city, it is now pretty generally known that we are dependent on a valley among the hills of Salsette, in which an artificial lake has been formed for the fluid, which, as some say, is better than wine. Ordinarily the yearly rains have sufficed to restore to the lake nearly the quantity supplied to thirsty Bombay. But for some years the water thus restored has been less than that quantity, and last year's rains being unusually scanty the lake is very low—so low indeed that a very heavy monsoon would not avail to thoroughly refill it. We have in fact been drawing out our capital instead of living on its annual interest. It would be possible to fill several numbers of this journal with an account of the discussions and schemes to which the anxious consideration of this important subject by engineers and the public men of Bombay has given rise. People who are in earnest are not easily induced to change their opinions and alter their plans while they are vexatiously anxious to make all the world think their way. There was a gallant fight over the present scheme in its last stage, but it is hardly worth while to go over that battle again. It may be as well, however, before entering into detail, to say a word or two as to Salsette itself, which lies on the traveller's right-hand as he enters Bombay by rail. The highest hills are about nine hundred feet; and among them is some beautiful scenery, enhanced by the curves of the creek, which, running in from the sea at Bassein, narrows in its course till it passes under the railway bridge at Tanna, where it again opens out till it is gradually lost in the wide reaches of Bombay harbour. The celebrated rock-cut caves of Canary are on the sun's shaven front of a bald, black rock among these hills and near to the Toolsee works, but the most prominent architectural remains of Sashty are traces of the Portuguese power. The Vehar Valley and gathering ground of the lake is a surface of nearly four thousand acres, of which the lake occupies about a third. A gradual ascent leads to a ridge of amydaloidal trap which separates it from the Toolsee Valley, which has a water gathering surface of about fifteen hundred acres. The works designed by Mr. Rienzi G. Walton, C.E., the Engineer to the Municipality, and being executed by Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co., have for their object the formation of another lake in the Toolsee Valley opening into Vehar—an auxiliary supply, in short. The chief outlet of the Toolsee Valley is a gorge through which the little river Tasso hurries down to Tanna creek. A masonry dam is being built across this gorge, and a tunnel, about five hundred and twenty feet long, is being driven through the dividing ridge between the two valleys. The ascent from Vehar is gradual to the eye, but the base of the Toolsee dam is a hundred and twelve feet above the highest point, *i.e.*, the top of the waste weir of Vehar; while the Toolsee waste weir, *i.e.*, the highest level of its water, will be seventy-four feet from the dam base. Leading to the tunnel on each side of the ridge are long, deep channels about fifty feet in the deepest part, hewn in the rock for about three thousand feet. The dam is about a hundred feet in length, and its mean section is ·43 of its height; that at Kuruckwasla, near Poona, by the way, is ·34; while one near Lyons, in France, concerning which there has been much talk, is only ·32. The works were nominally begun on April 13th, but from various causes the contractors could not get seriously to work before the 25th. They have backed themselves against time, and carry heavy weight. Vehar has a bad name for fever and all other diseases, and men could hardly be persuaded to go there on any terms. There were no roads, and materials too are only obtained with immense difficulty. When the clearing of a tract of jungle, and the construction of about three miles of road, are necessary before a work, which altogether is only to occupy two months, can be commenced, it will be seen that there were no common difficulties in the way. The dam is being built of rubble in cement, which is costly; but as so much depends on its being up before the rains set in, it could not be avoided. I ought perhaps rather to say cement mixed with ordinary Bombay chunam, which, being slightly hydraulic, is found to combine perfectly and to gain in quick setting and hardness. Many of the stones I saw built in had cubic contents of from three to five feet, while both faces are of cyclopean masonry. The stone has a good natural bed, and, in spite of the speed at which the work is being pushed on, great pains are taken to thoroughly set every piece of stone in the dam which under the hands of the crowds of labourers is growing up like an ant-hill. I have seen many busy congregations of human creatures, but never a crowd so busy as the concourse of emmet-like folk streaming in long lines from the pug-mills and mortar-mixing troughs with cement, and from the quarries with burdens of stone. There are about two thousand people at work, kept diligently going by thirteen European inspectors and a large number of native overseers. We get used to many odd things in India, but I can never quite reconcile myself to the feminine navvy and her invariable pot-bellied baby. They are both here in the front of the fray, and I am sorry for them. She may not be all a busy fancy paints of charming and fair, but that baby proves she is woman after all, and, as she slowly stalks along, shrill-voiced or sulkily silent, balancing a mortar pan on her head, it seems hardly fair that she should have the heavy share in the great engineering works of the country that has been mercilessly allotted to her. Much observation has led me to the conclusion that the only hard labours the poor dears don't undertake are thatching and tiling.

To reach this busy scene, we left the train at Bhandoop and rode over the hills along a "sort of a road" which wasn't quite a good road, but which might perhaps have been worse. The bushes on the hill-sides have broken out in delicate green, as is their marvellous and most generous habit at this season when the rest of nature seems at its driest and blankest. Some reserve of sap there must be to cause the dry, burnt-up stems to burgeon in such fresh and tender hues. The tall brab and palm-trees rustle their tufted heads with a dry rattle, the brooks and water-courses are deep in dust, but there are miles of new green tints to refresh the eye. All over Bombay just now there is a brilliant outburst of splendidly-tinted blossom and leaf. The goolmohrs on the Esplanade are simply magnificent in their prodigality of crimson and orange. The Vehar Lake, shining in the sun, lies among hills which, I was about to say, reminded me of the English lake scenery; but as no English hills I know of bristle with palm-trees, the resemblance may be considered slight. Arriving on the ridge among the busy folk, we are invited to descend one of the shafts of the tunnel, to see how hot it is. It seemed very hot, although a thermantidote drives cool air down a canvas shoot like a ship's windsail; but I did not see that my duty to you involved a descent on a piece of stick down a much deeper and dirtier well than usual. I went yards and yards into the tunnel from one of the channel faces, and I can truly say with Sir Charles Coldstream—"There's nothing in it." There are two shafts, and the work is thus being prosecuted on six faces. For this season it is only intended to pour into Vehar at once as much water as may be gathered. For it must be remembered that when that reservoir was first bunded, it took more than three rainy seasons to fill it, and it is now very low. After the wet season is over, it will be easily to put a penstock in one of the shafts, and to regulate the flow or to divert it, and make it a separate, instead of an auxiliary, supply. Raising the dam and building another is also provided for in the designs. This would greatly increase the capacity of the new reservoir. The work of clearing and burning the jungle in the basin can hardly be so thoroughly done this year as it ought to be for a permanent reservoir. So when the first rains have been collected and discharged, this work will be fully performed, and the charcoal will perhaps be of use in clearing the water, which next year will be retained and regulated as circumstances render necessary. The labourers are a heterogeneous assemblage as is the case with most hastily assembled bodies of men. It is too much to expect them to care a pin whether the works are completed or not; but I know nothing so calculated to drive a man into a lunatic asylum, or an early grave, as their perpetual shirking dodging and elopements. Some big Pathans are among the number, and a smart Parsee overseer learned to his cost that this warlike race does not appreciate the Hebraic subtlety of intellect by which the sun-worshippers are distinguished. They argued with him with brawny arms and sticks to such purpose that, but for the swift descent of the Europeans on the works and the vigorous measures they took, little life would have been left in Pestonjee, who, once rescued, hastily returned to Bombay, where his talents are more appreciated. Bheesties brought down at great expense from Poona, and paid beyond their wildest dreams, get suddenly smitten with *heimweh* and quietly sneak off with their bhails and bags into the jungle. Ploughing with dogs is agreeable and profitable work in comparison with the wearying toil of trying to get a fair day's work in return for a fair wage from people whose central idea is that of shirking and dodging. In spite of all, there is however little doubt that the work to which Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co. have set themselves will be done, and the Vehar Lake will be restored to a better level by this season's collections in Toolsee. It will then be easy to complete the works which by next year will make it a capacious reservoir independent at pleasure. The engineer in charge on behalf of the Municipality is Mr. Clark, who has been associated with many difficult works in this country. Mr. Walton has not been allowed to have his own way without a struggle, but it seems now tolerably certain that, for the money no better scheme could have been proposed.

PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONIALS TO THE 2-21ST FUSILIERS AND THE 5TH BRIGADE OF ROYAL ARTILLERY.

(*Madras Athenaeum*, June 12.)

AN interesting sight was witnessed yesterday evening at the Banqueting Hall on the occasion of the presentation of the public testimonials to the officers of the 2-21st Fusiliers and the No. 7 Battery 5th Brigade of Royal Artillery for their gallant conduct on the occasion of the late disastrous cyclone which occurred on the 2nd of May last. Before the appointed time, the 2-21st Fusiliers and the 7th Battery 5th Brigade of Royal Artillery assembled opposite the Banqueting Hall with full complement of officers, band, and colors. There was a large number of the civil and military officers present on the occasion and a good number of ladies. There were also present His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lady Haines, and the Hon. J. D. Sim. Precisely at ten minutes past six o'clock, Lord and Lady Hobart drove down, the band playing, and the Fusiliers and Artillery presenting arms. Their Excellencies were on their arrival conducted to the Hall. Lord Hobart having taken the chair, Mr. Walker, chairman of the Testimonial Committee, addressed His Lordship.

After the address was concluded, His Lordship briefly addressed the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 2-21st North British Fusiliers and the 7th Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery. His Lordship observed that it gave him great pleasure to preside on this occasion. The duty of a soldier was to afford his best assistance when called upon to do so, and His Lordship was glad to see that during the late cyclone the officers and men had voluntarily come forward and assisted in rescuing several lives that would without that assistance have perhaps met a watery grave. In presenting the testimonials His Lordship had not the least doubt that the officers and men would not forget the grateful feelings of the public of Madras which prompted it to recognise the gallant services rendered by them. After a few more observations His Lordship concluded by thanking the officers and men for the assistance they had given their fellow-citizens, and congratulated them on the testimonials which they richly deserved to receive. Colonel Lyster on behalf of the officers and men of the Battalion and Battery thanked the public of Madras for their generosity in having publicly recognised the aid given them during the late cyclone. Colonel Lyster hoped that what little assistance had been given would be an example to others. Speaking of the assistance given by the officers and men at the late cyclone, Colonel Lyster made a feeling allusion to the unfortunate Private John Cox who was suddenly killed in attempting to rescue some lives. Colonel Lyster in conclusion heartily thanked the public of Madras for their valuable testimonials. The articles presented, which were very neatly executed, were the work, we believe, of Messrs. P. Orr and Sons of Mount Road. The following were the testimonials:—

OFFICERS' MESS, 21ST.

The Vase.

A piece of plate in the shape of a vase made of standard silver, with a ribbed neck tulipshaped mouth and two ornamental handles, the latter springing from the body and running up parallel with the neck; the foot of the round pedestal form. The height of the vase is 19 inches, and the weight 58 ounces. The manufacturers have not yet had time to complete this vase, but when finished it will be engraved with suitable patterns, the presentation inscription being put on one, and the regimental crest on the other side. The inscription will be as follows:—

Presented
by the
Public of Madras
to the
OFFICERS' MESS,
H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion,
in
Commemoration of the gallant exertions
of the
Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers
and Men of the Regiment,
In Saving the Lives of
Crews and Passengers of Vessels shipwrecked at
The Port of Madras during the Cyclone of the
2nd May 1872.

OFFICERS' MESS, R. A.

CLARET JUG.

A solid silver claret jug, of an Egyptian design, the mouth being round instead of the usual lip shape. The foot and handle are chased with well defined patterns, while round the shoulder, on a bright ground, runs a massive frosted band of relievo. Round the foot is coiled a silver gilt snake in the act of ascending. The body of the jug is finished in the rich frosted style now so much in vogue. The weight of the silver is 44 ounces. On one side is the inscription, identical with the above, elaborately engraved.

SERGEANTS' MESS, 21ST.

A large electro-plated epergne consisting of two date trees, on the top of which supported by the bending leaves is a 12 inch ornamental glass dish. A creeper having grown up to half the height of the trees, here throws itself out on four sides; on the further ends of which, embedded in the foliage, are four smaller glass dishes; and hanging from a bend in these creepers are four baskets formed by twisted stems and leaves, these baskets holding four more glass dishes. At the foot of the trees is a large elephants with howdah, containing an Indian Prince, sitting cross-legged, with a state umbrella over his head, the usual Oriental trappings being represented by the chasings on both elephant and howdah. The edge of the base is ornamented by the heads of elephants. The height of the epergne is 27 inches.

SERGEANTS' MESS, R. A.

An electro-plated centre piece consisting of two palmyra trees, supporting a 12 inch glass dish for holding flowers, Standing at the foot is a large stag stretching its head upwards and nibbling the leaves of a third and smaller tree which are just within its reach. A piece representing a slab of rock bears the inscription. The height of the piece is 27 inches.

MEN'S RECREATION ROOM 21ST REGIMENT.

Marble Clock.

A fifteen day square French black marble clock, cornices inlaid with green Sienna marble. The works are of an entirely new French make combining the substantial character of English with the finish of French work. An unusually large hammer strikes the hours and half hours upon a large gong, which sounds in rich "Cathedral" tones. The height of the clock is 14 inches. At the base of the clock in front a silver plate is let in bearing the inscription.

MEN'S ROOM.

Wall Timepiece.

A large round English wall timepiece with a dial 14 inches in diameter in a strong mahogany case.

On their Excellencies leaving the Hall the Band struck up and the troops presented arms.

THE REVENUE COURTS OF THE N. W. PROVINCES ACTING WITHOUT JURISDICTION FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.

(*Pioneer*.)

IT appears from a recent decision of the High Court that most of the Revenue Courts of these provinces have for the last thirteen years been acting without jurisdiction. The law allowing Deputy Collectors in charge of "sub-divisions of districts" to try cases without special reference from the Collector, a case occurred at Saharunpore, which was tried by Mr. Laidman, a Deputy-Collector, who had been placed by the Collector in general administrative charge of the pergunnah of Nakoor. In appeal from the decision arrived at the Government Advocate contended that the law contemplated a more permanent sub-division to be made by Government, and not by the Collector, and that Kirwee and Pilibheet were perhaps the only such sub-divisions in these provinces. He admitted that a different view had commonly obtained and had received the sanction of the Board of Revenue, but he urged that that sanction was of no judicial authority. The Court (the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pearson) thought that in one sense every pergunnah or mouza was a sub-division of a district, but that that was not the sense in which the terms could be interpreted in the Act, and they were therefore compelled to declare that the Deputy Collector had no jurisdiction, and to quash his proceedings. It will need "all the king's horses and all the king's men" to set the Deputy Collectors up again by a retrospective Act.

A COURT-MARTIAL.

AT a general court-martial held at Bangalore on 28th May, Private John White, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st charge.—Insubordination in having at Bangalore on the 25th April 1872, when a prisoner in the garrison cells, disobeyed the lawful command of Garrison Provost Sergeant E. Jackson, his superior officer, by refusing to go and clean himself when ordered to do so, at the same time saying, "I won't. I'd see you —— first."

2nd charge.—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence in having at Bangalore, on the 25th April 1872, when a prisoner at the orderly-room of the 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers, struck with his clenched fist on the head, Garrison Provost Sergeant E. Jackson—the said Provost Sergeant E. Jackson being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office.

Finding.—Guilty of all the charges.

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner No. 1217, Private John White, 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers, to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

The court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. The sentence has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE AQUEDUCTS OF CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I cannot agree with your article in this morning's paper, which professes to regard the aqueducts as a *valuable piece of public property*. Costly in construction they undoubtedly were; costly were the repairs, when they were in use; and after all they were most inefficient for the purpose for which they were designed. It is very doubtful whether half the quantity of water pumped up was even available for use. It was lost by leakage to such an extent that it often failed to reach the more distant parts of the town.

For eighteen months, so far as the streets are concerned, they have been out of use—replaced by the Pultah supply. And now it is gravely suggested that this primitive and inefficient mode of water distribution should have been retained, and, in fact, re-constructed at a cost probably very little less than that now proposed to be incurred by the introduction of a thoroughly efficient pipe system, the cost of maintaining which will not be a tenth part of the expense of keeping up the old aqueducts!

As for the "dumb animals to which they were specially useful," it is rather late in the day to get up a sensation on their behalf, since they ceased to derive any benefit from them eighteen months ago; and since cattle troughs at certain intervals, in connection with the stand pipes, would afford a much more wholesome and abundant supply.

During all this time that the aqueducts have remained out of use, they could not but become receptacles for filth and rubbish, growing increasingly unsightly, and obstructing the foot traffic in the narrower streets. It would be as reasonable to assert that the filthy open drain on one side of Bow Bazaar Street, for example, should have been allowed to remain after the construction of the sewer, as that the aqueduct, with its hideous series of syphons, should have been preserved, on the other side, after the water pipes were laid down.

Besides, water supply by aqueducts means watering the streets by coolies' buckets and bheesties' mussuks—a primitive system to which we have no desire to return, except in cases of necessity.

I, for one, marked the destruction of the aqueducts with pleasure. It naturally followed the introduction of the new system; and was necessary to the carrying out of the impovements which have transformed the principal *roads* of Calcutta into *streets*, well-drained and with paths instead of filthy gutters for the convenience of foot passengers.

I am not prepared to assert that this great improvement, as I regard it, was formally sanctioned by the Justices; but I am perfectly sure that it was regarded from the outset as a necessary sequence to the introduction of a new system of drainage and water supply; and it is to this understanding, and not to what you are pleased to call "want of intelligence and spirit," that the silence of the Justices with regard to this "Act of Vandalism" (as you term the destruction of those wonderful works of Science and Art—the aqueducts) is to be attributed. A JUSTICE.

June 10, 1872.

FOREIGN TRAMWAYS.

QUESTIONS relating to tramways in foreign cities have recently been addressed by our Foreign Office to Her Majesty's Secretaries of Legation. The reply from Paris gives a favourable report of the tramway to Versailles, but states that it cannot be considered as in any way proving the success of street tramways, because it is not continued so far into Paris as to have to contend with the traffic of densely-crowded streets, and because it runs through a portion of Paris peculiarly favourable for its construction. A granite paving on the side of the rails is said to diminish the expenses, and to facilitate the ordinary repairs. The width of the roadway is more than sufficient to allow separate space for the ordinary carriage traffic. The report from Berlin describes a single line from the eastern end of the Dorothene Strasse to Charlottenberg. The average width of the street is 24 English feet. The tramway has in every way tended to improve the communication between Berlin and Charlottenberg; the effect has been to run omnibuses, pleasure vans, and hackney cabs off the road. The fare is at the rate of ½d. per mile. Further concessions have been granted for lines to connect the suburbs with the heart of the city. At Vienna the omnibuses have become fewer, but there are twice as many cabs as formerly. The Vienna tramways have not paid, but it is hoped that, with relief from the tax on tickets, and some relaxation of the terms of the concession, the lines will become more remunerative. The regulations require at least 11ft. between each rail and the foot path, and hence in many streets double lines are not allowed. It is observed that where a tramway is laid in a street the general traffic cannot extend over the whole street, and hence certain parts of it are much more worn and require more frequent repairs. From Brussels we learn that the tramway is not found to cause inconvenience to general traffic, but the lines do not at present pass through streets less than 20 metres (above 65ft.) in breadth. At St. Petersburg the average width of the streets with tramways is from 70ft. to 150ft. The ordinary traffic is not impeded but facilitated. There are complaints as to the crossing of the rails, as they are raised and the snow makes a heap on each side, from accumulation in the winter, but certainly the use of tramways is a convenience, rather than otherwise; a great number of passengers are carried by them, of whom nearly half would otherwise encumber the same streets with numerous vehicles, and in this city ample room is left on both sides of the rails. At Madrid a tramway runs through the most frequented thoroughfares, and a certain amount of confusion was created at first by the mass of carriages, cabs, horses, drays, &c., unaccustomed to straight lines and steady driving, but the tramway now offers no impediment to the ordinary traffic, and produces no accidents. At New York the Streets are from 30ft. to 140ft. wide; at times ordinary traffic is impeded by the street railways, but not seriously. At Washington the average width of the streets is about 60ft. between the foot pavements; a few are being reduced to 40ft., but that is believed to be too narrow a space for the convenient use of a double track tramway. It is stated that the evenness of the rails attracts ordinary vehicles to use the track, and thus the pavement of those portions of the street which lie outside of the track is relieved of much of their traffic. The use of the street cars has proved a great convenience to business men, without in any manner impeding or injuriously affecting the ordinary traffic of other vehicles. The reports describe the tramways as made by private persons, or by companies, under concessions granted by the public authorities.—*Times*.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—*T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.* "This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* It combines the most valuable FLESH and BONE-FORMING SUBSTANCES, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to a rickety and idiotic condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or straining required. Sold in Tins prepared by Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Procurable of all Chemists, Storekeepers and Italian Warehousemen.

THE UNHEALTHINESS OF PESHAWUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—You are aware of the evil reputation which attaches to Peshawur, our largest military station in the Bengal Presidency, as probably the most unhealthy cantonment in all India. More than once your columns have contained distressing accounts of its cholera visitations and other epidemic sickness. I was shown lately a letter written last November by a high medical official to the Chief Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, and if half what he states is true, I do not think the causes for this unhealthiness are far to seek. If you would publish that letter, I believe it might be the means of stirring up these sleepy Indian officials to a sense of their duty, and of thus saving the life of many a poor soldier wantonly sacrificed in that deadly valley.

The writer of the letter deals only with the question as it affects native troops, but this is evidently because it is only with them he has officially to do. From my remembrance of the station, I believe, as far as the water system is concerned, the British troops are in exactly similar circumstances.

I send you a copy of the letter, without further comment. AN OLD INDIAN.

"November 14, 1871.

"From the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Rawul Pindee Circle, to the Sanitary Commissioner, Supreme Government, Simla.

"Sir,—I am shortly to leave the circle and service in India, and desire to take this last opportunity of again bringing to your notice the terrible condition of the water supply for the Peshawur city and cantonments. I can with truth affirm that I never come to Peshawur to make my inspection without my wonder being excited, not that epidemics and sickness constantly visit this station, but that the community is ever free from wide-spread disease. Since I made my first visit officially to Peshawur, now four years ago, I have taken every opportunity in my annual inspection reports, as well as in special reports on the water supply to every official person I could venture to address, of pointing out the fearful conditions under which the whole Peshawur community obtain their drinking water. No language I could use would be too strong to describe the abominations of the existing arrangements, and I have certainly spoken as strongly as is permitted in official correspondence. In my inspection, however, made this week, I can see little or no improvement in any particular since 1867.

"2. It is unnecessary that I should enter again and again into the details of the water supply question. These are doubtless familiar to yourself. Of course, the grave and radical defect is the open, unprotected mail channel, seven miles long, from the Bara River, exposed as this is to every species of contamination. From this the main source of the cantonment supply, which runs along the water-shed line, proceed the minor channels, also open, that supply the different regiments. Not the smallest effort is made to keep these minor channels even tolerably pure, and, by a curious perversity, the drinking water-tanks of the various native infantry regiments are for the most part situated at the lowest end of these small channels. Some of these channels pass by latrines, hospital and regimental, and after running the gauntlet of the sepoys' lines, deliver their stream into the water tanks. It seems hard to understand why, in making the original cantonment, the higher ground should have been chosen for the latrines and the lower level for the water-tanks. The best position for the latter, one might suppose, would be as near as possible to the main source of supply. Again, the small stream or channel which supplies the Suddur (or main) Bazaar passes by cesspools or pits, 8ft. or 10ft. deep, filled with night soil or rubbish. When I say, 'by cesspools,' I mean, literally, within one yard of these, now in actual use. I had hoped that the whole system of cesspools and deep pits for ordure had been abolished in every cantonment, but I had ocular demonstration this week that in Peshawur, at least, it is by no means yet abandoned. These cesspools are within a very short distance of the 16th Bengal Cavalry Hospital. Happily, this water channel for the Suddur Bazaar has to flow over another and deeper channel, which passes down towards the dooley bearers' lines, and ultimately to the city. It is, therefore, a few inches above the level of the cesspools; but the deeper channel I have spoken of, itself within a very few yards of the cesspools, is actually on a lower level than the ordure in the pits. One may imagine what the purity of this channel must be, with a pressure of 8ft. or 10ft. of ordure acting on the subsoil in its immediate vicinity. The effect on the unhappy dooley bearers may be learnt from the records of the Station Hospital, where, in 1870, these poor people died in numbers like rotten sheep. The cantonment authorities, I believe, maintain that, although the city has the same channel subsequently passing through it, the inhabitants never use the water for drinking purposes, but in this they are mistaken, as I have fully convinced myself.

"3. In conclusion, I can only say that I do not see how matters could be worse, except in a community which drew no distinction whatever between its cesspools and water-tanks, and used either indiscriminately for both purposes.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
"G. E. MORTON, M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Native Troops."

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

OF the International boat race, which the telegraph informed us has been won by our countrymen, we find the following notes in the last number of *Bell's Life* which has come to hand, dated the 11th May:—The London Rowing Club representative four has at length been definitely selected, and commenced strict training on Wednesday last. The crew consists of the following:—

1. John B. Close | 3. A. de L. Long
4. F. S. Gulston | W. Stout (stroke)

The Atalanta Four have been out daily during the week, but hitherto their practice has been chiefly confined to paddling, varied by occasional short bursts at top speed. Their rowing is scarcely in accordance with our notions of what constitutes "good style," the most noticeable defect being a want of dash and finish, but the crew are wonderfully well together, and when fairly extended get a great pace on their boat. We hear they expect their new ship from New York in the course of a day or two. Yesterday the Americans went out in the morning, and paddled up to Mortlake, where they turned, and came back at a fair pace with a three-quarters ebb tide to Hammersmith. The London crew did a good steady row in the evening.

The following characteristic remarks *apropos* of the forthcoming contest is from the *New York Spirit of the Times* of April 27:—

"The members of the Atalanta Boat Club selected to row the four-oared race against the men of the London Rowing Club, on the Thames, are now in England, and we trust that they will leave nothing undone to enable them to contend with success against the experienced and formidable oarsmen who will be brought against them. The disadvantages under which they must necessarily labour are manifold and great. The matters set forth in the letters of Mr. Wilkes from London two years and a half ago as the chief causes of the defeat of the Harvard crew by that of Oxford University should be borne in mind and heeded. The first of these was want of condition to enable them to maintain the pace towards the end of the race. As strangers to the country and climate—a climate which at this season is full of sudden vicissitudes and treacherous changes—it behoves the Americans to be particularly careful of themselves in regard to work, raiment, and diet. Above all, they should avoid the jading work which overtaxes the nervous system, overmarks the muscular energy, and brings about premature staleness in man and the lower animals in training. When Mr. Wilkes reached London, and saw the Harvard crew, he thought that they had already reached and passed the pitch of condition before the race, and the result showed that he was quite right. Another thing is, that the Atalantas must rely solely upon their own energy and prowess, their ultimate skill, strength and bottom. If anybody thinks that the London men will not avail themselves of every particle of advantage which the situation gives them as against strangers, he is very much mistaken. The Harvards were held to the very letter of the bond, and the Atalantas will be. We do not complain of this, and nobody has any right to be surprised at it, for through similar international sporting events we have had full notice that the representatives of England upon land and water will never abate one jot or tittle of what they may lawfully claim, through courtesy, cousinship, consideration for strangers, or anything else. In these matters, it seems to us that each Englishman considers himself bound to win at all hazards, as much as if the fate of the Empire and that of the misty island upon which stands its mighty capital depended upon his conduct and his efforts. If the Harvard men had understood the power of this conviction and paramount principle, they never would have refrained from taking the water of the Oxford boat and giving the latter the wash of their own oars when they had a chance to do so. The Oxford coxswain, Hall, took the Harvard's water the moment his crew got ahead of them, contrary to a distinct and honorable understanding, and if anybody had told him that he was not to do it, he would have considered that man a fit subject for Bedlam. If he had not done so, and the Harvards had afterwards won the race, the unanimous sentiment of the English people would have pronounced him fool and traitor. Therefore, we say that if at any moment the Atalanta crew can get any fair advantage of their opponents they must promptly take it. They may rest assured that whatever the latter may lawfully do to conduce towards a victory for their club they will do."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

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TRANSPORTATION BY ORDER OF MEDICINE.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

WE suppose we are bound to believe that physicians have a due sense of their responsibilities. Yet how many sentences in matters affecting life and happiness and fortune are hurried over in the course of a single season by any one of our great medical authorities. We grant that, if doctors are ready with sentences of transportation, the fault is often with the patient or the patient's friends. The authority who has made some deadly disease his *spécialité* comes to be regarded by the desparing kindred of sick people as almost gifted with infallibility. Humbler practitioners are ready enough to recommend reference to him, for it is no derogation of dignity to admit his greater experience if not his superior ability. So day after day his ante-rooms are crowded and his passages choked. Constantly surrounded by patients who hang on his lips, the great man has very little difficulty in believing in himself. He is conscious of his talent, of his experience there can be no question. He has gained the self-confidence which goes far towards success in most callings, although perhaps it is more apt to prove a snare with him than with most. But, indeed, decision of judgment and opinion is an absolute necessity with him. He must dispose of his manifold cases promptly if he is to get through his practice at all. The patients who seek him know how very precious is his time, and they prefer the intuition of genius sharpened by experience to the more painstaking observations of less busy and distinguished men. In a vast proportion of cases his patients come to him as a last resource, and when the steady course of disease has swept them beyond the reach of his skill. He sees at once that it is so; that, in common parlance, nothing but a miracle can save them. He looks blank, shakes his head discouragingly when he is pressed for some utterance that might serve to hang a hope upon. "Southern climate might do something," he says hesitatingly, either volunteering that faint comfort, or in answer to the suggestion being pressed upon him. "Take her to the South at once." Here, counsel is command. And climate is much no doubt, and has often wrought marvels if not miracles. Much disease would be alleviated, if not arrested, could the suitable climate be brought to the patient. But, as the mountain cannot come to Mahomet, Mahomet must needs go to the mountain, and that involves more than the doctor sometimes thinks of. Climate, we say, is much, but peace of mind is more, and peace of mind turns a very great deal upon ease of pocket. A young husband brings his young wife to the man who is to decide on their destiny. The doctor sees at a glance that, far gone as she is, she shows vigour and spirit, and that it would be worth much to her, sunning herself in the soft breezes on a southern beach, instead of being cooped up in the house through an English winter. He knows nothing of their circumstances, except that, judging by their dress, they seem a well-to-do couple. How should he? So forthwith he orders her to his pet sanatorium Algiers, Malaga, Mentone. The poor husband's heart jumps towards his throat. For unless he is to send his wife to live alone, he must needs accompany her, and that means little else but ruin. But he sees her face brighten at the fancy of regaining health, and the fiat has gone forth, and there is nothing to be done but obey it. On second thoughts the wife knows her husband cannot afford to take her abroad, or that this chance for her health may cripple his career. Of course he will not hear of renouncing it, but the idea fastens on her and soon you see another worm preying on her damask cheek, whatever climate may have done to kill the former one. Or suppose her case somewhat more desperate than we have pictured it, she goes out with ten chances to one against her returning. She cannot possibly be indulged in the luxuries that would lighten the journey were money no object whatever. She can have no saloon carriage, nor even a *Coupé lit*. She hesitates to break the journey, increasing the price of tickets, and lingering on at extravagant hotels. If she has been taken somewhere by sea she must shelter herself as well as she can in some draughty shed or carriage with ill-fitting windows while her husband hunts up the luggage. Exposure, fatigue, excitement, mental anxiety—by the time they reach the house she is to die in, her *compte est bon*, as they say in the *argot* of the French *cours d'assises*. Once settled she finds some of her troubles are only beginning, while others go on gathering force. She has left her children behind her, and her thoughts run back to them. She has her husband with her, it is true, and she has made him an idle man, with no happier occupation than that of watching her fade away. For now that the first flicker of hope has died down she feels that all is to no purpose, and she can scarcely doubt that her husband knows it too. Nay, she begins to believe that there might have been a better chance for her had she only been left quietly at home; that that horrible journey gave force to her malady; that the discomfort she has to suffer would be sufficient to injure a far stronger woman. She contrasts her comfortable little English home with the bleak villa, where they have found apartments on the third *piano*. There, let the wind howl without as it might, draughts were things unknown to her. Here, the windows clatter like castanets to the gusts which come sweeping down the chimneys and howling up the stairs and along the passages. The gap has been stopped between door and floor; they have pasted brown paper over innumerable cracks and chinks. But the season is a cold one, and she must shiver through it, do what they will. In vain they heap the small grate in the wide chimney with wood; the best blaze you can raise only scorches the side exposed to it. The room is of no great size, but quitting the fire for the small dinner table is like going out into the air. You may wear half your wardrobe, but the chill strikes all the same, and the cough gains force, and the patient's face tells how much the hidden mischief increases. The maid they have picked up to do their cooking is a lively, willing servant, but her skill is unequal to the little dishes that might tempt the invalid's failing appetite. So as cheerfulness should even take precedence of climate, here we have the invalid shut up in such quarters as we have described, sinking sensibly with a longing for the home she is reminded of at every turn. The doctor of the place has little comfort for them. He identifies its credit with his own, and calls and questions and prescribes with the air of a man who sets himself half-heartedly to a thankless duty. Soon the Sister of Charity comes in, who, excellent nurse as she may be, is a ghastly show. Then there is the clergyman, as likely as not a man of the stamp that the Church appoints to these foreign stations, with great searchings of conscience when reduced to a Hobson's choice. Or else he, too, is an invalid, who shrinks from all that reminds him of weak chests and their probable consequences. Then there is the end, and blinds that stick half-way down, letting the spring that has come too late flash in in mockery. Then the funeral—and there is another grave with its little white cross in some Mediterranean cemetery, and a solitary mourner thinking of that consultation six months before, and all that has come of it.

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PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 10th April 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

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EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
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BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
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In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium...............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under ate arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

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Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
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CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

INDIAN BRANCH.—CALCUTTA.

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Manager in India—C. H. Ogbourne, Esq.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Instead of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary this Company gives from the first (on the non-participating scale) almost as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with *perfect safety* bear, reserving eighty per cent of the profits of the Life Department for distribution among those who by the payment of a higher or profit rate become entitled to participate in the periodical Bonuses.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

Officers serving in India will find it more advantageous to join this Company than any other, for the following reasons:—

1st.—To those who may elect to pay Military Rates.—The Military rates of this Company *are not only lower than the rates of any other Company*, but, if paid continuously, *they cover active service in any part of the world.*

2ndly.—Officers in Civil employ, or *doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace*, can assure at Civil rates in terms of this Company's CONCESSION TO THE ARMY, full particulars of which may be obtained from the Manager on application.

These rates, which are as follows, will compare favourably with the Civil Rates of other Offices transacting Life Business in India. Payments can be made half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, of desired.

YEARLY PREMIUM FOR THE ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 REDUCIBLE TO ENGLISH RATE FROM DATE OF ARRIVAL AT ALEXANDRIA OR PORT SAID, HOMEWARD BOUND.

FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Age next Birthday.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age next Birthday.	FOR SHORT PERIODS, viz. Age next Birthday.	For one year.	For three years.	For seven years.	Age next Birthday.
30	35 0 0	39 0 0	30	35 & under	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	35 & under
35	38 0 0	42 0 0	35					
40	42 0 0	47 0 0	40					
45	48 0 0	54 0 0	45	40	29 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	40
50	55 0 0	62 0 0	50	45	33 0 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	45
				50	38 0 0	39 0 0	42 0 0	50

The Commercial Union is a young Office (first Life Policy issued in 1862), *and is therefore free from old Liabilities.*

Its Investments are all of a *first-class character*, and exhibit a large increase on 31st December 1871, as compared with 31st Deceber 1870.

Its accounts in detail have been published annually from the commencement.

The "Commercial Union" occupies a first-class position at home, as shown by the price of its shares (on the London Stock Exchange). They are higher in proportion to the age of the Office than the shares of any other Assurance Company transacting Business in India. Quotation, 165 per cent premium—*vide Investor's Monthly Manual*, 30th December 1871.

Its Bonus to participating Policy-holders, 31st December 1[illegible] will compare favourably with the Bonuses of other Offices.

Lives assured with the "Commercial Union" at Indian rates (not being sea-faring persons) are permitted to reside *in any part of the world* in time of peace.

Claims are paid *one month* after satisfactory proof of death.

The Company is *entirely free from amalgamations.*

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to the undersigned or any of the Agents.

SUGGESTIONS TO AN INTENDING ASSURANT IN SELECTING AN ASSURANCE OFFICE.

1. Satisfy yourself that the amount of paid-up Capital is sufficient to afford reasonable protection against unexpected Losses, such as may be caused by an epidemic or other contingency.
2. See that the Office publishes its detailed Accounts yearly, in the form prescribed by the Assurance Companies' Act of 1870.
3. Ascertain the rate of Interest upon which the Life valuations are based, and see that only the nett and not the gross Life Premia are taken into Account. As a rule, the lower the rate of Interest assumed, the safer will be the position of the Office.
4. Enquire whether there have been any amalgamations with other Offices, and if so, *how many*, and full particulars concerning *each. An Office which is entirely free from amalgamations will generally be preferred.*

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, Comparative Tables of Rates, and all further information apply to

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

MEDICAL OFFICER AT BOMBAY.—DR. SYDNEY SMITH.

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PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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